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GERMAN EMPEROR VISITS MUNICH



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

King Ludwig of Bavaria and Kaiser inspecting the guard of honor in the yard of the castle

UNIONIST CLUBS DRILL IN DUBLIN; ELECTION NEAR

These Organizations and Irish Volunteers Training Vigorously All Around Irish Capital—Lively Political Campaign

VOTE ON FIFTEENTH

DUBLIN—No further steps have been taken respecting the proposed ballot of the strikers. The trades council wished to secure a large hall in which to hold the meeting of the men, and the lord mayor in giving leave for the use of the Round room of the Mansion House offered facilities, it now appears, for a ballot to be taken if it was desired.

Elections for the city corporation are taking place on the fifteenth. Several labor candidates are standing and the contest will be keen in several wards. The canvass for these elections is being vigorously prosecuted.

Meantime Unionist clubs are drilling vigorously all round Dublin and the Irish volunteers are busy in the same way.

GREECE DECLARED UNDISTURBED OVER PORTE'S PURCHASE

ATHENS—Speaking yesterday in the Chamber, M. Venizelos declared that the present moment was not one when it was possible to give information as to building orders of the navy, or as to any negotiations for the purchase of foreign ships.

He assured the Chamber, however, that the government was in no way perturbed by the Turkish purchase of a Brazilian ship.

GREEKS PROPOSE \$100,000,000 LOAN

ATHENS—The Greek government has introduced a bill for a floating loan of \$20,000,000 at 5 per cent, the issue price to be 87 1/2.

CUBAN SECRETARY OF STATE QUILTS

HAVANA—Senor Torrente, Cuban secretary of state, tendered his resignation today. It is effective whenever his successor is named. Friends of Cuban Minister Desvergne at Washington, are urging President Menocal to give the post to him.

NORTH AND SOUTH NIGERIA NOW JOINED INTO ONE STATE

Sir Frederick Lugard Named by British Government to Preside Over Affairs of the 17,000,000 People in Amalgamated Territory—King George's Greetings

LONDON—The Colonial Office has formed North and South Nigeria into one state under the administration of one of the ablest British pro-consuls, Sir Frederick Lugard. Sir Frederick will have in his charge some 17,000,000 people and on the occasion of the amalgamation he received a cable from the King requesting him to convey to the emirs, chiefs and inhabitants of the new colony his hopes for their future welfare.

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Bavaria—The German Emperor and Empress recently paid a visit to the new King and Queen of Bavaria at Munich. King Ludwig visited Berlin recently while he was still regent. A sum of about 30,000 marks was spent in beautifying Munich in honor of the visit of the Emperor.

SPRINGFIELD ASKS NEW EMPLOYMENT AGENCY ACTION

There is expected to be filed at the office of the clerk of the House today a petition from Springfield citizens protesting against the continuance of such employment agencies as require a payment for services rendered. Accompanying the petition will be a bill for legislation to this end. Among the signers of the petition are officials of the Springfield Central Labor Union.

Fred P. Greenwood of Everett has left a petition with the clerk, for legislation to make it unlawful to provide a common drinking cup in public park or building, or in any place of business, factory, or workshop where more than 25 persons are employed, under a penalty of \$25 fine.

Representative George E. Mansfield of Rockland, has filed a bill to extend the giving of state aid to certain children, whether minors or adults, of soldiers or sailors who served in either the civil or Spanish wars, provided that the said children are in receipt of a pension from the United States.

FURTHER HEARING IS HELD ON CIVIC EMPLOYEE PENSION

Another hearing was given at the State House late yesterday by the committee appointed by the last Legislature to consider the subject of pensions for state, county and municipal employees. It was claimed by some of the speakers that pensions should be provided for all who had served a certain time.

Arthur M. Huddell of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, favored the system of pensions to which the employee was not required to contribute.

It was asserted by James E. McConnell of Boston, chairman of the committee, that such a pension system would entail an expense four times as great as all the present state expenses.

Other speakers who favored pensions were Michael F. O'Brien, president of the National Federation of State, City and Town Employees, and Angus C. McDonald of the district police.

WORK TO AVOID STRIKE

LYNN, Mass.—Amicable measures toward settlement of their wage differences will be continued by the lasters in 18 local shoe shops. Officials of the United Shoe Workers of America say there is opportunity for favorable agreement.

ARBITRATION EXTENDED TO MORE "L" MEN

Counsel in Elevated Settlement Hearing Decide Blacksmiths, Painters and Watchmen May Also Have Adjudication

MEETING POSTPONED

That the arbitration proceedings of the special board in the controversy between the Boston Elevated railway and the Boston Street Car men's Union should include the wages and conditions of blacksmiths, painters and watchmen in the road department, was agreed at a conference of counsel for both sides at the meeting of the board at the Ford building today.

It was agreed, however, that bridge-men, house-smiths, harness makers, machinists in the power stations, firemen and watchmen in the power stations and yards were not to be included.

Chairman James J. Storrow, in calling the meeting to order, asked if the counsel had agreed as to the status of the 22 classes of employees with regard to the arbitration proceedings in their relation to the agreement reached last July as to hours of labor. No agreement had been reached. A recess of 40 minutes was then called to give opportunity for conference of the representatives of both sides.

Attorney Frederic E. Snow for the Elevated, after the meeting reconvened, argued that the 15 classes upon which no agreement has as yet been made, did not come under the provisions of articles 2 and 3 of last July's agreement.

John P. Feeney, counsel for the carmen, did not hold that the 15 classes above referred to should be acted upon by the arbiters. He asked equalization of the hours of labor of employees of the rapid transit shops and of the Bartlett street shops, contending for the establishment of a 51-hour schedule for each. At present, he said, in the rapid transit shops the men work 54 hours; in the Bartlett street shops the week includes but 50 work hours.

In taking up the road department Attorney Feeney held out for a 53-hour week instead of the present 50-hour week. He asserted that in this respect Attorney Snow and he were in agreement.

At the conclusion of Mr. Feeney's argument, the meeting was adjourned to meet again in two days from the 30-day time limit in which the report of the arbitration board must be submitted. This brings the next meeting up to Jan. 13 at 10 a. m. in the Ford building.

Today's was the second conference of the arbitration board held in executive session. It was open, however, to the carmen and their counsel, about 40 people attending.

Fred Fay, organizer for the union, and Mathias J. Nesdale, business agent, attended the conference called by the chairman during the session. Others at the conference were Counsels Snow and Feeney.

The carmen's representatives held a meeting Friday at the office of James H. Vahey relative to today's proceedings.

TOWN HAS FIRST MOTION PICTURES

Governor-elect Walsh was the guest of honor at the opening of the first motion pictures in Brookline in Brookline Union hall. The performance was under the auspices of the Brookline Friendly Society. Performances will be given each week at a nominal cost and will be of an educational nature.

CADET REGIMENT NOT TO BE URGED BY THE MILITARY

Formation of Third Battalion Will Not Be Pressed on Legislature by State Officers

Military authorities in this state are not to urge legislation for another battalion to join with the first and second corps of cadets in forming a regiment, according to a communication sent today by Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson to Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills, Brig.-Gen. George H. Priest and Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser.

The bill just filed by Maj. John R. Sherburne, therefore, will be allowed to take its own course. The adjutant-general despatched the letters after a conference with Governor Foss and Governor-elect Walsh.

BOSTON POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM SHOWING GROWTH

Business of Seventeen Months Aggregates \$2,487,481 With Over \$900,000 Remaining

Since the inauguration of the postal savings system in the Boston postoffice, Aug. 1, 1911, 29,491 accounts, with deposits of \$2,487,481, were opened, according to figures compiled by Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield. During that period \$1,515,999 was paid out to depositors.

The figures are interpreted as showing that the people of Boston and vicinity are becoming more accustomed to the rules and regulations and that the federal banking system consequently is becoming more popular.

At the central office for the month of December 889 new accounts were opened with deposits of \$105,342 and payments of \$94,787.

TRACKS WILL BE PLACED IN PARK

Members of the park commission conferred with Mayor Fitzgerald today and it was decided to adopt what is known as the Olmstead plan on Seaver street. This plan annuls the previous plans which were to tear down the wall and widen the street. They will take the tracks off the street, run them through the park and turn the street over to vehicular traffic exclusively.

MANY MEN BUSY ON TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENTS



Where East Boston tunnel extension sinks underground, Cambridge street, beyond North Russell

CITY GOVERNMENT IN LYNN IS TO BE INSTALLED SIMPLY

LYNN, Mass.—Inaugural exercises for the new members of the city government Monday will be simple as there are but two officials installed, namely, Thomas Campbell, 2d, reelected commissioner of water works, and George A. Cornet, the new commissioner of public property. Deputy Chief of Police David Bartlett will escort the guests, Mayor George H. Newhall and the new officials to the council chamber at 10 a. m. Following the inauguration prayer by the Rev. Arthur E. Harriman, the new officials will be qualified by Judge Henry T. Lummus of the municipal police court.

At 10:25 Mayor Newhall will read his message, after which the council will convene for election of a president. From 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening Mayor Newhall and the city council will hold a public reception. City hall will be appropriately decorated for the gathering.

NEW HAVEN ROAD SHOP WAGES CUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Workmen in the shops of the New Haven road have received notices of a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages beginning today. This order affects several hundred men and follows a recent cut in the number of the working staff.

The order is said to affect not only the men in the New Haven shops but also machinists, boiler-makers, steam-fitters and car workers in the shops at Readville and elsewhere.

MR. SMITH OFF TICKET, BUT MAY RUN ON STICKERS

Ballot Law Commission Dismisses Back Bay Councilman's Petition for a Hearing on Question of Mayoral Candidacy

DRAWINGS ARE HELD

Councilman Earnest E. Smith's petition for a rehearing on the question of placing his name on the municipal ballot was considered today by the ballot law commission and dismissed. Following the reading of the decision by Chief Justice Bolster, chairman of the commission, the petitioner said he would now consider the advisability of a sticker campaign.

In drawing for places on the ballot at the office of the election commission this noon the result was: For mayor, James M. Curley, Thomas J. Kenny; for council, Messrs. McDonald, Woods, Coleman, Kneeland, Kearns and Hagen; for school committee, Messrs. Corcoran, Scanlan, Keyes and Bogan.

Councilman Smith said he believes that after the unpleasant notoriety accorded the other candidates by the grand jury investigation, which will be in a few days, that every voter will be glad of an alternative to the two candidates whose names are so closely connected to the Essex bar.

TECH AND ART MUSEUM GET WADLEIGH ESTATE RESIDUE

Leather Merchant's Will Soon to Be Offered for Probate Favors These Institutions After Family, Business and Bequests to Score of Lesser Societies Are Fulfilled

The will of the late Horace W. Wadleigh of Cohasset, for many years of the firm of W. W. Wadleigh & Co., leather merchants, will be offered for probate within a few days. After certain other bequests to members of his family, household and business associates, the residue of the estate is to be divided equally between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Fine Arts.

Harry H. Baldwin, Mr. Wadleigh's

J. T. INGRAHAM, JR., MADE PRESIDENT OF ESSEX CLUB

Republican Organization of County Elects Executive Head and Corps of Officials

At the annual meeting of the Essex Club, the Republican organization of Essex county, held at the American house, Boston, today, James F. Ingraham, Jr., of Peabody, was elected president and James J. Tierney of Salem secretary, to succeed respectively Wilfred W. Lufkin of Essex and William F. Searle of Danvers, each having declined a reelection.

Councilor E. G. Frothingham of Haverhill was reelected treasurer, Lewis H. Bartlett of Lynn, Charles M. Hoyt of Haverhill and David S. Lynch of Beverly vice-presidents and Daniel C. Manning of Peabody, W. W. Lufkin of Essex and William F. Searle of Danvers members of the board of directors for three years. Harry F. Cole of Newburyport was chosen to fill the unexpired term of James F. Ingraham, Jr., on the board of directors.

The speakers at the after-dinner exercises were Congressman Patrick H. Kelly of Michigan, A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester, formerly assistant secretary of the United States treasury, and Councilor Alexander McGregor of Boston.

James F. Ingraham, Jr., is a native of Lynnfield. He is a leather manufacturer in Peabody. He was one of the delegates to the national convention at Chicago two years ago from the sixth congressional district. James J. Tierney is an attorney of Salem, a member of the Essex bar.

partner, is appointed executor of the estate.

Among more than 30 public bequests are Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H., \$20,000; town of Cohasset, for park purposes, \$3000; Cohasset, public library, \$5000; Young Men's Christian Union, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, \$5000 each; Associated Board of Charities, and Boston Floating hospital, \$5000 each; Frances E. Willard settlement, \$3000 and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$2000.

MEXICAN POLICY UNCHANGED BY LIND MEETING

President Explains That Talk With Envoy Aboard the Chester Was Merely a "Get-Together"—Discuss Conditions

CALLS IT SATISFACTORY

Chief Executive Informed by Representative, It Is Said, That Financial Situation in Southern Republic Is Nearing Crisis

GULFPORT, Miss.—President Wilson indicated to newspaper correspondents today that his conference with John Lind at sea last night will cause no change in the Mexican policy of the United States. He told them there had been much ado about nothing in the visit to Pass Christian of his special representative to Mexico. The reason for it, he explained, was that it was easier to cover the ground in a personal conversation.

Three hours' conference with Mr. Lind on board the scout cruiser Chester had cleared up many matters that would have required the exchange of thousands of telegrams or other written messages, he said.

Standing in the sun at a railway crossing in this city today the chief executive sought to end sensational stories that he had decided to change his attitude toward Mexico.

The executive turned to the assembled newspaper correspondents and, backing up against the side of his big automobile, began his little talk. There was no question but that the President was pleased with his long conference with Mr. Lind.

Mr. Lind, it is understood, explained to his chief that the financial situation

(Continued on page five, column one)

REBEL ONSLAUGHT FLANKS OJINAGA

PRESIDIO, Tex.—A general attack on Ojinaga by General Ortega's Mexican rebels began today shortly after midnight, and although at daylight the federalists still held the town, the enemy had advanced on every side.

It was reported early today that Gen. Panofl Natorra has reached the battlefield. General Carranza is said to have sent General Natorra.

GEN. BLISS SAYS MEXICANS' RETURN WAS RIGHT ACTION

Disarming Soldiers and Sending Them Across Border in Accord With Practice, He Says

WASHINGTON—General Bliss, in charge of the army border patrol, today wired official explanation for the return of 84 Mexicans who crossed into the United States during the battle of Ojinaga.

General Bliss said the action of Major McNamee in driving these men back was in accord with unbroken practice and that their status was that of armed invaders. When soldiers cross, General Bliss wired, they are eventually returned to their own commands. Depriving them of their arms is necessary, he declared.

General Bliss reported that the federalists are still holding out at Laredo, although the firing today was not as heavy as heretofore. The federalists still control the situation at Brownsville.

The navy department today ordered the Yorktown to call at Ensenada, Lower California, on her passage to Mazatlan, to report upon conditions in that vicinity.

MAYOR TO TAKE VACATION

Mayor Fitzgerald said today he would take a vacation for a month or six weeks as soon as he goes out of office.

By no means are the larger pieces of news always of greatest importance to the individual reader. A small item telling of the successful results obtained by the use of a new fertilizer is of great importance to any grower or nurseryman. The attentive reading of each page will discover much that it will be a pleasure to give to the one most interested.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....4c

Spanish Awakening Said to Promise Great Future

NEW ENTERPRISE DISPLAYED IN MANY OF CITIES OF SPAIN

Bilbao and Barcelona Busier Than Ever Before While San Sebastian Promises to Be One of the Noted Seashore Resorts of the World—Signs of Higher Ideals Seen

(By the Monitor special correspondent)
MADRID, Spain—In various parts of Spain that are far distant from the Spanish capital, a new enterprise is being displayed. Bilbao is busier than ever; you would hardly imagine that this place of less than 100,000 inhabitants exports more than 5,000,000 tons of iron ore every year.

Barcelona is really wonderful and would be a credit to any country. The new part of the city is splendidly planned and built, and there is nothing that is slow and slothful about the Barcelona community. Too many people develop the idea that this is one of the ugliest and most unsatisfactory places in Europe in which to live, because they have heard of various anarchist plots being hatched in it.

Nothing could be further from the truth than this idea. But when I try to think of an up-to-date city of Spain my remembrance flies off to happy days and nights spent at San Sebastian, the glorious wateringplace in the north. I have seen the best seaside resorts in many countries. I have lingered at Newport, R. I., in September; I have stayed at Brighton, Scarborough and the best of the rest in England; at the seashore retreats of France, Belgium, Holland and Italy, but with the utmost reason and coolest judgment I can say that nowhere in the world have I encountered a more delightful holiday resort than San Sebastian, and in a very little while the world in general will indorse this view.

I place it first on the points of magnificent natural situation and scenic beauty, supported by the most perfect and tasteful artificial aids and a delightful town. The people of this place believe that they have got the best position in the world in the way of wateringplaces by the seashore, and that in a little while they will attract people from all over the world.

When I was there last the foreign minister, the mayor and a party were in my hotel one evening, and one of them said to me: "We have here at San Sebastian the finest seaside resort in the world, and we are determined that everybody shall know it, and that people shall come here from everywhere. We will do all we can for them."

Biarritz Challenged

San Sebastian means specially to challenge Biarritz for the favor of the visitors, and one thing she is disposed to do is to abolish bullfights, and start the first municipal golf course in Europe. San Sebastian is smart and dignified, and it is delightfully substantial and clean. It is a kind of blend of many other favorite holiday resorts of the world, of Newport, of Monte Carlo, Cannes, and Nice, and it has a climate that is perfect all the year round. But you cannot imagine San Sebastian without going there. The bay with its backing of fine hills is a beauty.

Round the sandy shore is the sweeping semicircular promenade, or Concha, as it is called, with an avenue of palm trees and fine hotels and villas behind it. In the middle of this promenade are two ornamental pillars some 60 feet high, and on the four faces at the top of each are dials. One pillar is all clocks, facing in every direction, the other gives you the time on one side and on the other three it shows the temperature, the direction of the wind, and the state of the barometer. In such little conveniences as this does San Sebastian abound, thereby pleasing and giving satisfaction to its guests.

The city has several times been burnt down, and when it was deliberately set on fire in 1813 by the European allies against Napoleon it seemed that at last it was done for. Yet this is indeed a phoenix among cities and it rises better every time. Now it has fine wide streets and avenues, all straight and in square blocks exactly on the American principle, indeed San Sebastian seems to me to be a trifle more American in design than any other big city outside the United States, and it has shops that are as good as anything in Spain or France outside Paris.

Its hotels are magnificent. I wish for no better comfort or luxury than that which was provided me at the new one the last time I was there. King Alfonso and his court come along and spend the season here at San Sebastian in the summer, and gaiety and splendor abound. His Majesty associates himself closely with the life of the place, and in the middle of the Concha he has a bathing house of his own, a handsome establishment all white and gold surrounded by the royal arms. And there is one of the most magnificent casinos in Europe at San Sebastian. I have written thus freely about the place because I regard it as far and away the most up-to-date achievement of Spain so far, and one that will be a strong influence on other parts of the country.

New Club Established

Let us return to Madrid for some other examples. I have already spoken of the manner in which the people in their new spirit are giving themselves to games. At a total cost of more than \$100,000 there has just been established a new club. It is some seven or eight miles out of the city and the main re-

creations are golf and polo; but it is a kind of social resort in general for the best classes of Madrid society, including the people from other countries and the ambassadorial contingent.

The club house is a fine structure; the golf course is splendid and is kept in a proper state by such a complete system of watering as can be discovered on hardly any other in any country, and the land, fine, rolling land with a glorious view of the white-capped Guadarrama hills in the distance, was given by the King, who is keenly interested in it. This is the resort of the better classes of Madrid society in their leisure hours, and not the bull ring, as was once the case. There is a general disposition to copy the social methods of the Americans, the English and the French. You will find that the educated Madrilenos can generally speak English quite fluently. In Madrid now they have some first class social clubs, such as the Nuevo Club.

I have just mentioned the bull fights. They still exist; indeed and most lamentably they do so as much as ever, and those who read of the new Spain and all its possibilities must feel doubts when they know that this is the case. But the better classes of Spanish society have abandoned them, and there are hopes that the new generation will do so. In the meantime the rings are crowded three or four days a week, and three special bull-fighting periodicals are issued every week in Madrid. The toreros make fortunes.

Guerrita, once a public idol, retired a few years since with a fortune of millions of pesetas. Bombita has just followed his example. But Madrid has just begun to feel that some apology or explanation is needed by the outsider for this cruel "sport," and even that is a good sign. On the day when the last bull-fighting season was opened, a high municipal authority made it his business to explain certain facts to me which he hoped I would regard as some extension.

He was very anxious to urge upon me that the corrida was a very good thing for somebody, even if it was a bad one for the bulls, for the horses, and for the Spanish character. The Plaza de Toros belongs to the city, but so far as its commercial side is concerned, and the management of the bull fights, it is a one-man affair, and it is let out to the best bidder for a year, the money going to charity. That day was the first under a new contract, and the price paid was 405,000 pesetas, or, roughly, \$75,000.

I cannot help feeling, though it is a subject I touch upon with much diffidence, that Spain, and particularly Madrid, needs a better newspaper press and a healthier one. In their expressions of political opinion the Spanish papers are too unreliable, too utterly mercenary. It is bad enough when a paper says things because its proprietors have special axes of their own to grind which the people do not always know about; but what are you to do with the press of a city when three leading journals, all advocating different policies and now and then attacking each other quite violently, are all under the same proprietorial and editorial control. But even in this department of life there are signs of a good time coming, for a new illustrated daily paper, called the A B C, a very enterprising little sheet, which is clean and honest, has already achieved the largest circulation.

Looking back for one moment on all the many points I have been discussing, I feel more strongly than ever that Spain has indeed started a period of new and remarkable development, and that a great future is in store for her once she gets her politics and politicians right, for, as everybody realizes, they are most in the way. There will probably have to be some great upheaval in the country, not at all meaning revolution, and then Spain will go ahead. It is more difficult to make a new and up-to-date country from an old one than it is to make one afresh as has been done in the United States and Canada; but Spain has a good heart and is preparing a fine ideal, and she deserves to succeed.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COAL PLENTY FOR THE PRESENT

Immediate General Exhaustion Not Threatened, Says International Geological Congress

(Special to the Monitor)
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The president of the Manchester Geological and Mining Society, Sir Thomas Holland, at a recent meeting of the society, presented a report on behalf of the delegates to the International Geological Congress held at Toronto, Canada, last August.

A feature of that congress was the presentation of the remarkable monograph with reference to the world's coal supply, which was estimated as follows, without reference to losses in mining or the amount which it would be worth while to extract: Asia, 1,279,886,000,000 tons; America, 5,105,528,000,000 tons; Europe, 784,190,000,000 tons; Africa, 67,830,000,000 tons; Oceania, 170,410,000,000



(Reproduced by permission of Augustin Rischgitz)
Mrs. Gaskell, from the original drawing by George Richmond, R.A.

tons. Total for the five continents, 7,397,553,000,000 tons.

Sir Thomas Holland pointed out that the annual production of under 1,200,000,000 tons when considered in relation to this total of over 7,000,000,000,000 tons did not threaten any immediate general exhaustion. It was, however, important to remember that the coal considered to be accessible under present economic conditions would not necessarily all be accessible in the future.

Increase in the prices obtainable would, of course, permit of the exploitation of thin and deep seams, but against this advantage must be placed the fact that labor charges all the world over were increasing at a rapid rate, and that coal now regarded as accessible might in future cost more to raise than it would be worth in competition with other sources of energy.

Whether this growing disadvantage would be counterbalanced by increased facilities for working by mechanical appliances no one could say for certain; but, just at present, the impression was in the opposite direction. The increasing cost of production discouraged enterprise in areas where the resources were of doubtful value.

At the same time in areas which were already being worked operations would be restricted to the more accessible seams of high quality, and in such cases the loss of reserves would be more serious, because the mining of the better seams would result in the development of conditions which would place forever beyond reach those associated deposits that might otherwise be worth working. It might be well for every one to remember that each item of expense added to the development of a coalfield was in effect a curtailment of the time during which the world would enjoy the pleasures of the coal industry. Each strike and each government restriction might result in cutting out millions of tons from their available reserves of a mineral fuel.

STATE PURCHASE OF WORKS OF ART URGED BY BRITISH

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At a reception held at the Grafton galleries in honor of the National Art Collections fund's tenth anniversary addresses were delivered by Sir E. Vincent and Lord Curzon of Kedleston, trustees of the National gallery. Among those present were Mr. Anatole France and the Spanish ambassador.

The magnificent collection of Spanish paintings which are on view on the walls of the Grafton galleries elicited the admiration of the Spanish ambassador, who said that he was gratified as a Spaniard to see such a wonderful display of the national genius of his native country.

Sir E. Vincent expressed on behalf of the trustees of the National gallery their appreciation of the great work performed for the nation by the society the anniversary of which they were commemorating. Between £13,000 and £14,000 a year had been spent by the society on valuable acquisitions for the nation during the last 10 years. During the same period of time the government had not spent more than a total of £8500.

The strongest pressure, Sir E. Vincent urged, should be brought to bear on the government in order to insure the sum placed at the disposal of the authorities for the purchase of works of art being more adequate. Lord Curzon spoke in support of the arguments of Sir E. Vincent. He said that the trustees of the National gallery were going very shortly to address a communication to the government. He hoped they would be successful, for works of art were appreciated by the democracy as well as by the wealthy classes.

BRITISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY ENRICHED BY GIFT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The National Portrait Gallery has recently been greatly enriched by the presentation of a drawing of Mrs. Gaskell by George Richmond, R.A.

The portrait, which is now the property of the nation, owing to the generosity of Mrs. Gaskell's daughter, was executed in 1851, three years after the anonymous publication of "Mary Barton," and at the time when "Cranford," that delightfully true picture of an English village in the early nineteenth century, was appearing in Household Words. It was but very narrowly that London lost the privilege of claiming Elizabeth Gaskell as one of its famous daughters. A native of Chelsea, the home of poets and authors, she was sent in early infancy to Knutsford, where a member of her mother's family, the Hollands, lived. Bred in the north, she wrote of the north, of its country people in "Cranford" and of the life of its cities in "Mary Barton."

THREE YEAR BILL IS POLITICAL MOVE, SAYS ANATOLE FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Following on the welcome extended by English literature to M. Anatole France came that of British Socialism expressed by Bernard Shaw as chairman at a reception given by the Fabian Society in the rooms of the Royal Society of British Artists.

Mr. Shaw said that the Socialist movement could not boast of many men of genius. By that he did not mean to imply that other parties in England could boast of them.

There was something very satisfactory in the fact that a man of the highest type of genius, the type of man who understands that literature is a reflection of humanity and whose first concern is not that of letters and books, but living people in the living world around, that such a man, such a type of genius, should join the Socialist movement.

Mr. France in reply said that, introduced by the Moliere of England, he feared for a moment lest he should be given the appearance of a Sganarelle, an Orgon or a Tartuffe. Mr. Shaw's kindness, however, had prevailed on his genius and had inspired him with the flattering portrait he had drawn of him. "I will tell you," Mr. France said during the course of his speech, "why I am a Socialist. Because Socialism is justice and because it is true and will emerge from the wage system just as inevitably as the wage system arose from serfdom."

"I am a Socialist for still another reason, a more intimate reason. I am a Socialist out of pleasure. Because as a Socialist one is abused by the foolish, the cowardly and the ignorant. Finally, I am a Socialist because in these days you must be either for or against Socialism."

Turning to the subject of Socialism on the continent, Anatole France said that "it must not be imagined that when a struggle is carried on against this or that group of men, that the fight is a fight against persons; it is a fight for an idea. It is quite generally believed in England that the sole concern of the political party which introduced the Three Years Service bill in France was the political safety of the country."

"We know well that the return to three years' military service has been caused in France by social considerations much more than by ideas of defense against other nations. It is directed against the French proletariat just as much as against possible invaders. If reactionary ministers had had any real concern for the safety of the country, they would have had recourse not to a return to professional armies, the inadequacy of which was well known, but

BRITISH WOMEN LAWYERS REFUSED PRACTISE RIGHTS

Precedent of 300 Years Held to Be Good by Lord Justices Swinfen Eady and Phillimore and Appeal From Chancery Division Is Sustained

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A case of great interest to all supporters of the women's movement is that of Miss Bebb against the Law Society, arising out of the refusal by that society to admit four women in December last to the preliminary examination held by the society under the Solicitors' acts, for the sole reason that they were women.

Writs against the Law Society were consequently issued by the women, three of which were held over while the fourth was taken as a test action in order to obtain an authoritative declaration of the law on the matter. In the chancery division, where the case was pleaded by Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. Justice Joyce decided against the application. Not satisfied with the decision the plaintiffs brought the appeal, which has since been heard. Lord Robert Cecil, who supported the appeal, submitted that unmarried women have the same legal rights as men, that in common law there is nothing to show that a woman should not practise as a solicitor, and that an unbiased construction of the statutes favors their right to admittance.

Sir Robert Finlay in opening the case for the Law Society based his contention on the fact that during the centuries, ever since professional attorneys were ever heard of. In giving judgment the master of the rolls said that all the court had to decide was whether at the time of the passing of the act of 1843 a woman was under a disability to be an attorney or solicitor. Lord Coke, who is considered as one of the highest authorities on what common law was and was not, had declared 300 years ago that a woman would not be allowed to be an attorney. Apart from this, however, there was the fact that no woman had ever been an attorney at law or had ever applied to be one. Long and uninterrupted usage was the foundation of the greater part of the common law of the land and the court should be very loth to depart from it.

As to the capacity of women to fill the position of attorney he did not think that that was a matter for the court to decide upon. Their duty was to consider what the law was, and not to legislate upon the matter. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady and Lord Justice Phillimore concurred and the appeal was dismissed. Of importance to the women's cause, as showing the division of opinion which exists in Liberal ranks on the subject of the government's policy toward

woman suffrage, is the action of Mr. Barton, senior member for Oldham, in severing his connection with the Oldham Liberal Association on account of the refusal made to his request for admittance of 15 prominent women Liberals at a meeting held by Mr. Asquith in the town.

Mr. Barton, in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, has stated that the real question at issue is the position of women in politics. "Now that home rule is a settled issue," he stated, "I regard women's suffrage as the greatest thing in politics, and as being in the direct line of Liberal evolution and the economic deliverance of the wage-earner—of this there can be no better proof than the fact that the opposition to this cause is forcing the Liberal party into courses opposed to the whole spirit of Liberalism."

Mr. Barton has declared, in answer to a question, that his rupture with the Oldham association would involve a by-election since he did not intend returning to Parliament as member for his old constituency.

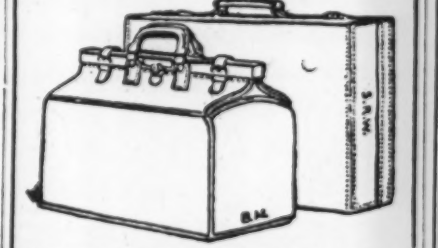
PRESIDENTS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN MEETING NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—For the Australian meeting of the British Association in August, 1914, under the presidency of Prof. W. Bateson, F. R. S., the following presidents of sections have been appointed:

Mathematics and Physics—Prof. F. T. Trouton, F. R. S.
Chemistry—Prof. W. J. Pope, F. R. S.
Geology—Sir T. H. Holland, K. C. I. E., F. R. S.
Zoology—Prof. A. Dendy, F. R. S.
Geography—Sir C. F. Lucas, K. C. M. G.
Economics—Prof. E. C. Gomer.
Engineering—Prof. E. G. Coker.
Physiology—Prof. C. J. Martin, F. R. S.
Anthropology—Sir Edward Everett Im Thurn, K. C. M. G.
Botany—Prof. F. O. Bower, F. R. S.
Educational Science—Prof. J. Perry, F. R. S.
Agriculture—A. D. Hall, F. R. S.



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WORLD MAP ON MILLIONTH SCALE IS NOW PROPOSED

International Congress at Paris Meets to Forward Work Already Done in Past 10 Years

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—An international congress has recently been opened in Paris which is the second of its kind, and has for object the preparation of an official map of the world on a millionth scale.

Much work has been done on this subject in the past both by France and England since it was first mentioned at the Bernese geographical congress in 1891. It was also discussed at Berlin in 1899, at Washington in 1904, and at Geneva in 1908. England took the initiative and convened the first international congress which was held in London in 1909. France, having now followed suit by inviting the other governments of the world as well as the main geographical societies and other important public bodies to send delegates to the present congress.

Gen. Lafont de Ladébat who represented the French war department opened the congress, and many foreign governments and public bodies sent delegates. Prince Roland Bonaparte, president of the French geographical society, and General Noix representing the French war department were also present.

After the opening ceremony General Bourgeois, director of the army geographical service, was voted for the chair and he will preside over the various meetings throughout the congress. Considerable progress was made on the first day as to many technical details and an agreement was arrived at which will regulate the preparation of the world's official map. After the rising of the congress the members were received at the Elysee by the president.

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If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

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COTTON INDUSTRY EXPANDING

Editorial Comparison Shows That It Changes Methods But Not Place

In recent bulletins of the national government, which the Monitor has given in substance, there is material for interesting comparisons between the past and the present in the cotton manufacturing business, particularly as to the changes that come, or to speak more closely, do not come in the distribution of the factories. Apprehension was strong in New England 20 years ago that the southern states were about to take away the northern preponderance in the manufacture of cotton. Nearness to the cotton fields, cheapness of labor, freedom from restriction on hours and on the youth of the employees were logical grounds for the assumption that presently the spindles would be removed from the old homes of the industry and be set up under favoring conditions. As the Monitor has pointed out in a recent discussion of the bulletin on the relative number of spindles, New England has not lost, has indeed made steady and great gains, while the southern development has been additional rather than displacing in its effect. Now comes the further evidence of the figures on the weight of cotton consumed and New England leads as she has always led.

As a gauge of the extent or value to the community of the cotton manufacturers the amount of raw cotton absorbed is not final nor even graphic. Steel put into rails outweighs steel put into pocket knives without giving nearly the same employment to men or of capital in the process. The absorption of cotton to produce a bolt of drill is much in excess of what is required for a web of fine muslin, but the contribution of the two to the value of the mill's output is widely different and the difference lies largely in the labor cost. The value of the output of cotton goods is the better index of the relative importance of the industry in the regions compared. The difference in the two tests is shown in the fact that Rhode Island stands fourth in the number of spindles but drops to seventh place in the amount of raw cotton consumed.

Even by the less favorable test of the weight of raw cotton used, New England retains her preeminence in the industry and to an extent that shows the lack of reason in the fear of a few years ago. Rhode Island's assignment to the fourth place in count of spindles is not significant of any decline in the industry on its earliest ground. North Carolina and South Carolina creep in between her and Massachusetts in rank and in the order of states according to consumption of cotton three others pass her. But the limitations are those of space and not of activity in the business. Rhode Island lacks room for the industry, in the sense that she is hardly larger than single

counties of some of the states with which the comparison is made. There is no one cotton city within her borders that compares with New Bedford and Fall River, but Providence county, according to the latest bulletin of the census department, stands second only to Bristol county, Massachusetts, in number of spindles and is thus ahead of Middlesex, which includes the city of Lowell.

Rhode Island was the first home of the cotton factory in America. To quote from a recent editorial of the Providence Journal, "the factory system on this side of the ocean began with the spinning frame of Samuel Slater and for some years afterward when skilled operatives came over from England to seek employment here, they usually came to Providence, which was known far and wide as the central point of the industry." In 1815, when the manufacturers were asking Congress for protective duties, it was stated that one third of the cotton manufacturing of the nation was done in Providence. In 1820, the census showed twice as many spindles in the little state as in any other. In 1830 Massachusetts passed her but for half a century she held second place.

The towering fact of all the statistics as to the industry are that it has a singular facility for taking deep root and staying in the place where it once grows. The English mill towns testify to this fact with their great number of spindles, making any one section of the United States appear almost insignificant. No plea of advantage in nearness to material nor of advantage in the price to which ordinary labor may be secured available in the least to threaten the hold of the old factory towns of England upon their industry. Analogy may be drawn as to New England: There is deep reason, rather than chance, in the stability of this manufacture. It is in the development of the skill which is essential to some part of the process of making fine cloths, the attachment of the customer for established brands, and the difficulty of replacing the plants and the population long associated with them in any other region.

So the bulletins that renew the evidence of New England's lead in cotton manufactures, with a gain all the while in the extent of her factories and the amount of their product, fulfill the description of the industry as a stable one, little inclined to shifts of location. They fortify the expectation that the old states have yet far to go in the development of the industry, that its future is to put the present in the shade in the value of their output and the number of the people they support.

VERMONT'S DAIRY AND SUGAR INTERESTS CONVEENE TUESDAY

RUTLAND, Vt.—Farmers, dairymen, creamery men and maple sugar makers are to gather here Tuesday for a three-day meeting. A. A. Carleton of West Newbury, president of the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers Association, which is holding its twenty-first annual conference will preside at the opening Tuesday meeting; the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association is to be held in conjunction with the other organization. Congressman Frank L. Greene of St. Albans is to be toastmaster at the dinner Thursday night.

The probable effect of the new tariff on the maple sugar industry of Vermont is the subject of the discussion at the opening session Tuesday afternoon in the new Shriners building. Victor I. Spear of Randolph is the chief speaker. Elbert S. Brigham of St. Albans, Vt., commissioner of agriculture, is to open the session Tuesday night with a talk on the possibilities of the label of the Vermont Sugar Makers Association. Austin F. Hawes of Burlington, state forester, will speak on the sugar maple tree in Vermont. The greater possibilities for the Vermont sugar maker and possible means of advancing quality and price are to be taken up by James P. Taylor of Burlington, secretary of the Greater Vermont Association.

The business meeting Wednesday morning will be held in the parlors of the Herwick hotel. H. C. Brisbin, mayor of Rutland, will welcome the members of the two associations and the response will be made by J. B. Candon of Pittsford. The report of the secretary and treasurer will follow.

H. W. Larson of the dairy division bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture will speak on whether the creameries of Vermont are getting the surplus they should. W. E. Ayres, St. Albans, state creamery inspector will talk on Vermont creameries.

Thomas Bradley of Burlington, director of the extension service of the University of Vermont will tell at the Wednesday afternoon session what that department is doing with the money appropriated to it. Prof. A. A. Borland of the university will describe the best-balanced ration for a dairy cow and Prof. J. L. Hills, dean of the university will speak of the New England Federation for Rural Progress. Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins of the Illinois Agricultural College of Urbana, Ill., will give the principal address of the Wednesday night meeting followed by motion pictures furnished by the federal government.

The State Cow Test Association will hold its session Thursday morning. T. G. Bronson of East Hardwick, president of the organization, will open the meeting with an address. Prof. Hugh Van Pelt of Waterloo, Ia., will speak on the value of keeping records, and Commis-

sioner Brigham will talk on the farm labor problem in Vermont. Professor Hopkins will give a talk Thursday afternoon and Professor Van Pelt will direct a cow demonstration. Officers will be elected.

The woman's auxiliary will hold its business meeting at the Berwick on Wednesday afternoon and a meeting in the Shriners building Thursday afternoon.

MORE CITIES NOW SECURE DATES FOR HEARING ON BANKS

WASHINGTON—In preparation for hearing the pleas of half a dozen eastern cities which desire federal reserve banks, the reserve bank organization committee announces that the claims of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will be heard at the treasury department Jan. 16. The claims of Washington, Baltimore, Richmond and Wheeling, W. Va., will be heard some time between Jan. 12 and 16, or on the 17th.

Among the applications for membership in the reserve system Friday were from New York national banks. As a result of his trip to New England Senator Weeks returned to Washington Friday much more confident than he has been that business conditions are picking up.

"The putting into effect of the currency bill will have a beneficial effect on business," the senator said. "The period of uncertainty seems to be passing and there are evidences of elation instead of depression."

SOCIETY QUALIFIES FOR MORGAN FUND

NEW YORK—Officers of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth street, have announced the success of a campaign made during December to raise \$43,000, the balance necessary to make \$55,000, the amount specified by the late J. Pierpont Morgan as necessary to be raised before the society should become entitled to an additional \$10,000 from his estate.

EMPLOYEES MUST PAY FARE
CHICAGO—With the organization at Springfield Friday of the new state public utilities commission free rides for all steam, elevated, and surface lines employees ended with the commission's sanction.

GIRLS BAN CERTAIN PLAYS
WASHINGTON—The young women students of Trinity College here are to ban certain plays. Their action is the first move of a campaign of the women of Washington.

CLEVELAND FOUNDS TRUST FOR HANDLING COMMUNITY GIFTS

CLEVELAND, O.—Establishment of a community trust to be known as the Cleveland Foundation to administer the reversion of leftover wealth is progressing. The main plan was ratified Friday by the directors of the Cleveland Trust Company, after they had been approved by Mayor Newton D. Baker, Attorney Virgil P. Kline, James R. Garfield and other prominent officials and business men.

The plan is originated by President F. H. Goff of the Cleveland Trust Company. Mr. Goff estimates that under the arrangement there would be avail-

able \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 for public improvements, educational enterprises, scientific research and charitable work in 25 years.

The foundation would be in the hands of the trust company as trustee, but would be controlled by a board of five, in the choice of which the mayor and judges would have a voice. Men of means wishing to leave money to worthy causes could donate to the foundation with assurance that their wishes would be carried out, it is pointed out, and in a way to do the most good to the people of the city.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Maj. A. W. Chase, coast artillery, from Ft. Winfield Scott to Ft. Riley, Cal.

First Lieut. E. B. Smalley, twenty-sixth infantry, to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Feb. 11, for general recruiting service, relieving First Lieut. D. C. Cabbison, field artillery.

First Lieut. B. M. Bailey, fifth field artillery, detached.

Second Lieut. L. D. Baker, infantry, to Ft. Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, thence to Texas, Cal.

Orders Dec. 20 as to Maj. J. J. Morrow, chief of engineers, revoked.

Orders Dec. 24 as to Maj. E. M. Lewis, tenth infantry, revoked.

Orders Oct. 28 as to Capt. James Totten, coast artillery corps, revoked.

Second Lieut. E. W. Austin, Philippine scouts, to Manila about Feb. 5.

Navy Orders
Chief Machinist C. G. Nelson, detached the Rhode Island to naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Chief Carpenter Frank Johnson, detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., to the California.

Marine Corps Orders
Col. C. A. Doyen, Maj. H. C. Reisinger, A. P. M., and Capt. Bennet Puryear, Jr., A. Q. M., detached the Philippines to United States.

Capt. A. B. Owens, to Marine barracks, Mare Island, when discharged from hospital.

First Lieut. E. A. Perkins, detached Philippines to Guam.

First Lieut. D. M. Randall, detached marine detachment, American legation, Peking, to United States.

Second Lieut. H. W. Weitzel, detached Philippines to marine detachment, American legation, Peking.

Second Lieut. F. T. Evans, detached marine barracks, Honolulu, to Guam.

Paymaster Clerk R. B. Price, detached Philippines to United States.

Movements of Vessels
The Mayrant and Uncas arrived at the New York navy yard.

The Raleigh, Justin and Annapolis arrived at Matzanlan.

The Chester arrived at Ship Island, Miss.

The New Jersey and Virginia arrived at Veracruz.

The Patuxent arrived at Pensacola.

The Georgia left Boston for Tampico, Mex., via Newport, R. I., and Hampton roads.

Note
The first marine brigade to engage in advance base maneuvers on a large scale is about to be assembled at Culebra, Puerto Rico. The first regiment leaves Philadelphia today on the transport Hancock and the second regiment, which has recently been assembled in Pensacola, Fla., will leave that port on board the Prairie in time to reach Culebra at the same time, as the Hancock, which is due there next Thursday. The first regiment consists of 805 men and the second of 871 men.

The brigade will play an extensive war game around Culebra, mining the harbor, mounting guns and attacking the town. They carry a complete service equipment for advance base work of mines, guns, searchlights and torpedoes.

PASTOR QUILTS IN WELFARE WORK

DAYTON, O.—Dr. D. Frank Garland, newly named director of public welfare has officially tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Lutheran church. Dr. Garland will fill the pulpit in the morning of each Sunday until such time as a successor shall be chosen.

GOVERNOR GLYNN PAYS TRIBUTE TO EDUCATION IN AMERICA

NEW YORK—Governor Glynn pointed out that the republic's future welfare is safe with 20,000,000 children daily marching into the public schools, and averred also that religion does its share in education cooperatively with the state. Governor Glynn was the main speaker to an audience which held many learned men of America and Europe when Dr. John Huston Finley of New York was installed Friday as president of the University of the State of New York and as the state's commissioner of education.

Governor Glynn said in part: "Religion has performed additional service to the state by opening the doors of knowledge to all who came within its influence."

"Education, as we know it, is under obligations to many men and many influences, but there is no single factor to which education owes a greater debt than it does to religion. Education is the natural consequence of a desire to help one's fellow man."

REPUBLICANS IN R. I. ASSEMBLY NAME LEADERS

Frank F. Davis Nominated Speaker of House and P. H. Wilbour President of Senate

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In Republican caucus yesterday Assemblyman Frank F. Davis of Gloucester was unanimously nominated for speaker of the House and Senator Philip H. Wilbour of Little Compton for president of the Senate.

Fourteen Republican members of the House remained away from the House caucus, although one or two of them visited the State House while the meeting was in progress. There were 41 representatives and 21 senators at the gatherings.

The Senate added two members to its caucus committee and reelected all the former members, and in the House one change was made by substituting Albert H. Langworthy of Westerly for George C. Cranston of North Kingstown, who resigned from the committee and by adding two new men.

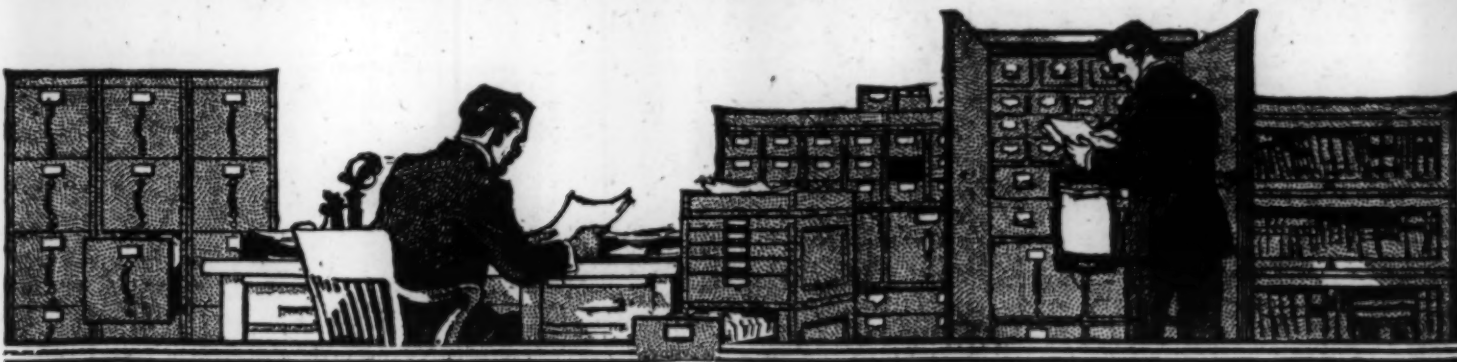
MAYOR MITCHEL URGES SILENCE AND EFFICIENCY

NEW YORK—Mayor Mitchel began his actual administration of city affairs Friday and began at once to carry into effect his announced policies of efficiency and silence. In striking contrast to the beginning of other mayoralty terms, there were very few visitors at city hall and scarcely a job hunter in sight.

On of the new mayor's first acts was to call his heads of departments about him and advise them regarding their new duties. He told them not to be in any hurry about appointing deputies and to make a careful survey of their departments before making any changes. Then he strongly advised them to keep silent about their work until they had accomplished something worth talking about. The advice apparently fell upon fruitful ground, for during the rest of the day not a commissioner would say a word about his plans.

"For those more fortunate in this world's goods, who do not need to turn to the state for education, the public school may not mean the beginning and the end of education. But to the millions who have found it the only place where they could stake their thirst for knowledge the 'Little Red Schoolhouse' is a sacred temple that no man dare profane."

Chandler & Co.
Will hold on
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A great sale of \$80,000 worth of
Fine Furs
All to be sold at
50% Discount
See Chandler & Co.'s Advertisement on Last Page, Sec. 1.



The Globe-Wernicke Business Show

Begins Monday at Our Store, 91 Federal Street

It explains GLOBE-WERNICKE DEVICES—the High Road to Business Efficiency. Business — Your Business — is changing — becoming more *Exacting* every day.

"Clear your desks for action"—keep things up-to-the-minute.

Investigate GLOBE-WERNICKE METHODS. Let us demonstrate facts to you.

Interesting Sidelights at the Show, Complete Working Exhibits On:

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THIS IS A TELLING EVENT, NOT A SELLING EVENT—YOU ARE UNDER NO OBLIGATIONS TO BUY

January 5th to January 10th, 8.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

CHILDREN OF PEABODY HOUSE SUCCEED IN ATTRACTIVE PLAY

Flowers, animals, a naughty little boy, a good little girl and a wise grandmother figure in the fairy play written by Miss Leonore Loveman and given for the first time on any stage yesterday afternoon by 55 children of the Elizabeth Peabody house. The success of the performance augurs well for the patronage which the play is likely to receive next week, when it is to be repeated on Monday, Friday and Saturday afternoons. The last performance will be for people of the Back Bay.

The giving of the play represents the first attempt on the part of the settlement workers, since the new Elizabeth Peabody house was opened, to get members of different groups to cooperate in

work which should be done primarily by the neighborhood for the neighborhood. Only as this policy is carried out, the settlement workers believe, can the people of the district be made to feel that the theater is really theirs.

This play, which is an adaptation of a Hans Andersen story, is in four acts. It has been coached by Miss Charlotte L. Read and Mrs. Mary F. Blanchet. Rehearsals have been going on since Nov. 1. Those taking the principal parts are: Ida Umans, Bessie Grossman, Louis Siegel, Sam Steinman, Annie Levy, Sadie Klinger, Jo Goldman, Ada Katz, Mary Schriber, Dora Mednisky, Ida Scholnick and Kate Rice. Boys from the Julius Caesar Club are taking the part of lackeys.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM MAINE GROW

PORTLAND, Me.—Grain shipments to other shores through the port of Portland the past year amounted to 12,102,533 bushels. The amount was the largest in 10 years, and an increase of nearly 5,000,000 bushels over 1912. The best previous record was 12,613,376 bushels in 1903.

All records for the number of passengers landing here from transatlantic steamers were broken, the number for the year being 29,522. The greater part were immigrants bound for the Canadian Northwest.

PARTY MERGER AGAIN SOUGHT

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Republican state committee has adopted another resolution directing the chairman and the executive committee to confer with the Progressives, with a view to bringing the two parties together.

MILWAUKEE FACTORY SITE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The northeast corner of Eighth and States streets has been sold by the Metropolitan Investment Company to Mrs. E. T. Bradley as a site for the new shoe factory of the Bradley & Metcalf Company. The consideration is \$20,000, says the Journal.

MORE LECTURES FOR SCHOOLS IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The list of the second series of free public lectures, which will be given in the Providence public schools during January and February, was announced yesterday. The speakers include many of the best-known educators in the state.

The speakers and the subjects which they will discuss at the lectures are as follows:

Prof. Charles W. Brown, A. M., "The Quaker Life of the Young World"; Prof. Thomas Crosby Jr., A. M., reading, "The Rivals"; Ion E. Dwyer, "Constantinople"; Prof. Henry T. Fowler, Ph. D., "Spring Days in Syria"; Prof. Frederick P. Gorham, Ph. D., "Men and Microbes"; William Chase Greene, "Mexico and the Mexicans"; Prof. John F. Greene, A. M., "Italy"; E. Tudor Gross, "The Panama Canal"; Miss Ellen Paine Huling, "Laborer Through a Woman's Eye"; Prof. William Macdonald, LL. D., "Down North on the Labrador"; Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, L. H. D., (1) "The Strange Life of India," (2) "Russia"; Louis Earle Rowe, "The Fascination of Egypt"; Prof. Winslow Upton, Sc. D., (1) "The Evening Sky," (2) "Peru"; Lewis B. Whittemore, "Life in the Philippines."

The Store is opened daily at 9 A. M.

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have prepared for Monday and Tuesday, January 5th and 6th,

An Interesting Sale of Women's, Misses' and Children's Hand-embroidered French Lingerie

which will offer very unusual values.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

MEXICAN POLICY UNCHANGED BY LIND MEETING

(Continued from page one)

throughout all Mexico is near a crisis. The President denied that there was any special reason for bringing Mr. Lind here at this time. There had been no alarming advice, he stated, no new questions had been brought up. There was, however, a mutual desire on the part of both for a conversation. This had taken place and both were now satisfied. There was a better common understanding about everything.

The entire field of conditions in Mexico was thoroughly covered. The President said nothing specific was discussed on the question of lifting the embargo on arms and recognizing the belligerent rights of the constitutionalists. He admitted that the matter was considered as an abstract proposition.

Mr. Lind will not go to Mexico City on his return but will remain in Veracruz and be in constant touch with the department by cable. Immediately after the interview the President reentered his car and motored over to East Gulfport for a game of golf. The President returned from the visit to the Chester at 2 o'clock a. m. today. It was dark Friday when he reached the scout cruiser. The sun had just disappeared behind the waters of the gulf. John Lind was standing at the gangway. He wore a light colored suit and a great Panama hat, ready to board a cutter and proceed to the Winona. But the President would not have it.

Disregarding the advice of his followers, he directed Captain Landrey of the cutter to signal the Chester that he was coming aboard. The cruiser's big launch swung out and ferried him from the Winona.

There was no formality. It was sun-down and there was no salute and no "piping down" as the commander-in-chief came over the side. He sped up the landing gangway, and after shaking Lind warmly by the hand, was escorted to the captain's quarters. There the conference was held.

Not until nearly 10 o'clock did the President leave the Chester and start back for Gulfport, 15 miles away. A special trolley car was waiting for him at the end of the dock. It took him down to where an automobile was waiting, and this, in turn, hurried him off to the cottage.

The President was up early today and took Norman and John Lind, Jr., from Pass Christian to Gulfport in his automobile. A cutter from the Winona was waiting the two Lind boys, and the President issued instructions that they should have a good visit with their father aboard the Chester, before the special envoy returns to Veracruz late today.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS TO HEAR OF WORK



(Photo by Edmonston, Washington, D. C.)
MRS. A. J. GEORGE

Anti-suffrage committees from Bristol county meet with Mrs. Herbert E. Cushman, chairman of the New Bedford committee Tuesday afternoon. One of the speakers will be Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline, field secretary of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage. Mrs. George also speaks in Morristown, N. J., Jan. 7, and Aeolian hall, New York, Jan. 8.

SACRAMENTO HAS STREET RECORD

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—That Sacramento is one of the most modern cities in the United States in point of street improvement is shown in a report to Commissioner M. J. Burke from Superintendent of Streets Wrightson. Mr. Wrightson has figured out that in the old city limits, 79 per cent of the 95 miles of streets are highly improved, says the Union. Of the 191 miles of streets in the entire city, 44 per cent are highly improved. Mr. Burke hopes to improve the city streets to the extent of \$2,361,000 in 1914. It is pointed out in the report that Sacramento had obtained street improvement at a cost much less than any city in the West.

WAKEFIELD TO HAVE \$75,000 PARKWAY AT QUANNAPOWITT

Boulevard Will Extend Five Miles Around the Lake at North End, Forming Direct Communication by Trolley or Auto With Metropolitan Boston

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The metropolitan park commission is planning to lay out a parkway at the north end of Lake Quannapowitt in this town, to cost \$75,000 or more. Of this sum \$50,000 has already been appropriated by the state, together with a substantial sum by the town of Wakefield for the purpose of acquiring necessary land.

The boulevard will extend from Main street on the east to North avenue on the west, form a continuous highway around the lake for a distance of about five miles and afford direct communication either by auto or trolley with metropolitan Boston and the territory to the northward.

Main street just north of Wakefield square, skirts the east shore of the lake from end to end for over a mile. A narrow strip of land between the street and shore is already owned and developed as a part of the extensive municipal park system which fronts on the lake's south shore. North avenue on the west side is nearly always in sight of the water, while Church street on the south affords a commanding view of the entire panorama. The new boulevard at the north will be the connecting link.

Several citizens have given outright their holdings at the north end, while others have relinquished claim for a

nominal sum. But a small part of the land is developed; in fact, it is largely of a marshy character, and the reclamation feature will be important.

Until recently there has been one obstacle in the form of an extensive grove and picnic-ground ownership, but the committee representing the town believes that title to this can now be effected without much delay and that the work will begin as soon as conditions are favorable, early in the coming year.

When the boulevard and parkway is completed, the motorist may approach Wakefield from Malden and Melrose, drive up Main street (along Lakeside, as it is locally known), cross onto the boulevard, turn southward again on North avenue and, by way of a short detour to the west through Stoneham, reach the Middlesex Fells reservation within 15 minutes after leaving Wakefield. Almost the same opportunities will be afforded the person who depends on the trolley car for his sight-seeing. The Reading-Wakefield line, via Lakeside, will take him to the easterly connecting point of the boulevard and Main street, for a 10-cent fare from the Elevated system, and, after walking over the boulevard to the North avenue line, he will be able to reach the Fells Reservation almost as quickly via the Wakefield-Stoneham car line.

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF C. H. MOYER CASE IS ORDERED

WASHINGTON—The department of justice has ordered an investigation of the alleged deportation of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, from the Calumet copper mining district.

In pursuance of this decision the department telegraphed Edward J. Bowman, assistant to the district attorney at Grand Rapids, Mich., to make a thorough inquiry and to report his findings to Washington. Mr. Bowman probably will be named acting district attorney by United States District Judge C. W. Sessions to fill the place temporarily made vacant by the removal of Fred C. Wetmore.

Action by the department was urged in representations made soon after the incident and followed up for several days by Senator Martine of New Jersey, who says that there was forcible abduction.

tion of the miners' official, prompted and paid for by the mine owners.

PEACE PROSPECT HELD HIGHER IN CALUMET STRIKE

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Peace negotiations in the copper strike are under way, with a federal mediator and labor interests active.

John B. Densmore of the department of labor said his hopes of finding a way out of the difficulties were higher than 24 hours before.

Copies of resolutions adopted by the Ishpeming and Negaunee Iron Unions demanding investigations of the copper strike and an inquiry by the government were today forwarded to President Wilson, Governor Ferris and members of the Michigan congressional delegation. The resolution said there was no longer safety in the copper country.

SOUTH END TO HAVE SERIES OF VARIED SUNDAY CONCERTS

People of the South End are being notified of another series of low-priced Sunday afternoon concerts to be given at Parker Memorial, 53 Berkeley street, for eight weeks beginning on Jan. 11. Since well known singers and other musicians in Boston have promised to take part it is expected that this year's series will be fully as well patronized as those of previous seasons.

Arrangements have been worked out by Orinway Tead of South End house, who has made it a point to secure such

artists as will provide programs of more than ordinary worth, inasmuch as the main object is to cultivate musical appreciation. The concerts will begin at 4 o'clock.

ELBRIDGE TORREY PASSES AWAY

Elbridge Torrey, former president of the Torrey, Bright & Capen Company of Boston and prominent through his connection with missionary and educational work, has passed away at his home in Dorchester.

SIEGEL STORE CREDITORS HAVE A COMMITTEE

Members Will Meet This Afternoon When Letter Will Be Issued to Those Having Lien

Five members were appointed to comprise a creditors' committee for the Henry Siegel Company store in Boston at a meeting held this morning at 77 Summer street, under the direction of Frank Hatch, vice-president of the adjustment bureau of the Boston Credit Men's Association, who was selected chairman to appoint the committee at a meeting yesterday. The committee includes H. H. Humphrey, of the Brown Durrell Company, chairman; George M. Coss of the Washburn Crosby Company, Charles J. Corwin of the Batchelder & Snyder Company, J. W. Frederick of J. W. Frederick & Co., and Herman Sesser, president of the Skirt, Waist and Dress Manufacturers Association. This committee holds a meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock and it is expected that a letter will be issued to all Boston creditors who have filed their claims with the Boston Credit Men's Association stating plans for future action.

COUNCIL ASKED TO NAME ADVISERS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—That the mayor should be authorized by the council to appoint a harbor board, which would be advisory to the council in questions of improving the tidelands and harbor front, is the contention of the Wide-awake Club. By resolution the club has requested the council to adopt its plan.

FRUIT WRAPPERS WEIGH 900 TONS
LOS ANGELES—Sixty carloads of paper wrappers, weighing 1,800,000 pounds, are on their way to southern California for use of citrus growers in wrapping oranges, says the Tribune.

PHILLIPS ANDOVER ACADEMY HONORS ARE ANNOUNCED

ANDOVER, Mass.—The scholarship honor list at Phillips Academy announced for the fall term follows:

Scholarship of first grade—Powell M. Cabot of Brookline, Joseph H. Colman of Laconia, Wis.; John W. R. Crawford, Jr., of New Rochelle, N. Y.; William A. Kirkland of Houston, Tex.; Norman K. Pearce of Lawrence, Richard H. Plow of Racine, Wis.; Raymond F. Snell of Brockton.

Scholarship of second grade—William H. Bovey, Jr., of Minneapolis, John M. Bratton, Jr., of Fall River, Tom M. Brown of Winona, Minn.; Alan A. Cook of Canandaigua, N. Y.; William R. Bratton of Englewood, N. J.; Shirley McE. Hall of Jamestown, N. Y.; Donald W. Kitchen of Methuen, Fred B. Lund, Jr., of Boston; Howard M. Newton of New Haven, Charles E. Nichols, Jr., of Jefferson, N. Y.; Nathaniel B. Paradise of Boston, Edward E. Seefeld of Orono, Wis.; Harold T. Sears of South Deerfield, John McEl. Sharpe of Chambersburg, Pa.; Howard B. Stearns of Providence; Paul Tison of New York city, Walter W. Toomey of Lawrence, Gordon A. West of Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

WORCESTER FILES PARK ESTIMATES

WORCESTER, Mass.—Parks commissioners in their annual financial estimates of requirements for the department the coming year say they will need \$52,582.93.

City Forester Harold J. Neale says that he will require \$21,100.70 for moth and beetle fund for 1914, \$3000 more than last year.

MILITIAMAN TO LECTURE

Members of the B. Y. M. C. U. will be entertained Tuesday night after the regular class drill by Capt. Frederick G. Bauer, eighth infantry, M. V. M., with an illustrated lecture.

Our Great Annual January Mark Down Sale

*A Clearance of Dependable Merchandise
to Which the Entire Store Contributes
Surprising Values From Every Section*

In addition to the mark-downs on our own stock this great sale includes hundreds of purchases from over-stocked manufacturers and importers who also must clear their stocks in preparation for their spring business.

This Year the Values are Better than Ever Before

*As an illustration of what this great sale means in every selling section
we give items below from Women's Suits, Coats and Costumes*

WOMEN'S SUITS

40.00 IMPORTED TWEED SUITS of exceptional value, shown in two smart models—a cutaway and a belted effect; velvet trimmed and lined with Skinner's satin throughout.....	22.50
30.00 BEDFORD CORD AND POPLIN SUITS.....	18.50
35.00 WOOL VELOUR SUITS.....	21.50
55.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED HOMESPUNS.....	30.00
55.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED CHEVIOTS.....	30.00
50.00 EMBROIDERED SUITS OF IMPORTED BROADCLOTH.....	30.00
65.00 SUITS OF LAMBS CLOTH.....	40.00
65.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED PEAU DE SOIRIS.....	40.00
125.00 IMPORTED BROWN VELOUR SUIT—1 only.....	45.00
125.00 IMPORTED RED DIAGONAL SUIT—1 only.....	45.00
125.00 IMPORTED CARACUL SUIT—1 only.....	45.00

THE BALANCE OF ALL OUR

Imported Model Suits

That were priced at 175.00 to 295.00, are now offered, each.....

130.00 to 275.00 DRESSY AND SEMI-DRESSY WRAPS, mostly imported models. Sale price.....	75.00
125.00 to 165.00 CARRIAGE WRAPS—Many fur trimmed. Sale price.....	75.00
75.00 to 100.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING COATS—No two alike. Sale price.....	58.50
60.00 to 85.00 DRESS AND CARRIAGE COATS. Sale price.....	42.50
50.00 to 75.00 DRESS AND STREET COATS. Sale price.....	37.50
45.00 to 65.00 IMPORTED MOTOR COATS. Sale price.....	35.00
35.00 to 40.00 STREET AND GENERAL UTILITY COATS. Sale price.....	25.00
37.50 to 40.00 TOURISTS AND AUTO COATS. Sale price.....	25.00
30.00 to 32.50 STREET COATS. Sale price.....	21.50
25.00 GENERAL UTILITY COATS—Boucle, astrachan and chinchilla. Sale price.....	18.50
22.50 THREE-QUARTER AND LONG PLAIN COLORED COATS. Sale price.....	15.00
15.00 to 18.50 SPORTS AND OUTING COATS. Sale price.....	10.00
18.50 RAIN COATS—English cravenettes. Sale price.....	10.00

WOMEN'S COSTUMES AND DRESSES

35.00 VELVETEEN DRESSES—Some fur trimmed—20 only. Sale price.....	25.00
45.00 NEW AFTERNOON DRESSES—25 only. Sale price.....	25.00
45.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES—20 only.....	29.50
45.00 DECOLLETE EVENING GOWNS—With train—12 only.....	35.00
85.00 BLACK BEADED EVENING GOWNS—2 only.....	65.00
135.00 VELVETEEN 3-PIECE COSTUMES—2 only. Sale price.....	65.00
85.00 BROADCLOTH 3-PIECE COSTUME—5 only. Sale price.....	65.55
150.00 EVENING GOWN—Lavender broche. Sale price.....	115.00
85.00 CHIFFON EVENING GOWNS—5 only. Sale price.....	55.00
195.00 ROSE EMBROIDERED CHIFFON MODEL GOWN—1 only. Sale price.....	125.00
75.00 BLACK AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS—8 only. Sale price.....	50.00
75.00 DECOLLETE EVENING GOWNS—5 only. Sale price.....	55.00
65.00 BLACK CHARMEUSE GOWNS—7 only. Sale price.....	45.00
65.00 DECOLLETE EVENING GOWNS—6 only. Sale price.....	45.00
295.00 SILVER BROCHE EVENING GOWN. Sale price.....	95.00
195.00 FRENCH BLUE NET GOWN. Sale price.....	95.00
75.00 BLACK AFTERNOON GOWNS—3 only. Sale price.....	50.00
95.00 SEA GREEN EVENING GOWN. Sale price.....	55.00
295.00 BLACK BEADED EVENING GOWN—Hand beaded—1 only.....	135.00
185.00 BLACK MOIRE 3-PIECE COSTUME. Sale price.....	110.00
195.00 SALMON VELVET EVENING GOWN—1 only. Sale price.....	85.00
95.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS—4 only. Sale price.....	65.00
195.00 WISTARIA AFTERNOON GOWN—1 only. Sale price.....	85.00
175.00 YELLOW CHIFFON EVENING GOWN—1 only. Sale price.....	125.00
175.00 EVENING GOWN—Fuchsia brocade. 1 only.....	65.00
65.00 GREEN AFTERNOON DRESS—Fur trimmed. 1 only.....	39.50

29.50, 35.00 AND 39.50 VELVETEEN DRESSES—Many fur trimmed, most fashionable for street wear, especially with fur coats. Each.....

21.50

Second Floor of Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

G. A. R. POST AND RELIEF CORPS INSTALL OFFICERS

Former Commander John E. Soule Officers for the Veterans and Mrs. Hattie M. Tuttle for the Women's Organization at Malden Induction Ceremonies

Hiram G. Berry post, 40, and the Woman's Relief Corps of Malden held joint installation of officers last night in Grand Army hall with former Commander John E. Soule as installing officer and F. E. West as officer of the day for the post, while Mrs. Hattie M. Tuttle of South Boston, secretary of the department charity committee installed the corps officers assisted by Mrs. Hattie Callahan of South Boston, former department press correspondent, as conductress.

The post officers are: Commander, John Peach succeeding Edward R. Spofford; senior vice, C. H. Sweeney; junior vice, Edgar Greenleaf; quartermaster, A. H. Drown; chaplain, Robert Morrison; officer of the day, Josiah R. Howe; officer of the guard, David C. Walsh; adjutant, John O. H. Woodman; patriotic instructor, J. H. Gray; sergeant-major, Gilman Page; quartermaster sergeant, George W. Woodbury.

Officers of the corps are: President, Mrs. Isabella I. Dresser; senior vice, Mrs. L. C. Wright; junior vice, Mrs. William E. Hyslop; chaplain, Mrs. Eliza Smith; secretary, Mrs. W. B. Abbott; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Whittier; conductor, Mrs. Alfred Hopkins; assistant, Mrs. Annie R. McConnell; guard, Mrs. Sarah Savage; assistant, Mrs. Clara Saunders; musician, Mrs. Emma F. Lovejoy; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Elsie A. Harrington; News.

MONEY ASKED FOR BALKAN REFUGEES

"Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria cabled to the American Red Cross yesterday asking relief for thousands of refugees left destitute by the Balkan war. Arrangements have been made to forward all contributions through the American Red Cross to Queen Eleanora for use under the direction of an American and Bulgarian joint committee.

Subscriptions should be sent to Gardiner M. Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross, 44 State street, Boston.

TRIBUTE PAID TO THE HOG

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In a bulletin by Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz of the University College of Agriculture the hog is styled a great national resource, a farm mortgage-lifter and debt payer and the most generally profitable stock, says the Journal.

Our Linen Sale Is On

HARTFORD WANTS BANK IN NEW YORK

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Hartford Clearing House Association has declined the invitation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to join in asking for a federal reserve bank at Boston for all New England.

Banks here do most of their business with New York and the bankers prefer to join the regional district of that city. President Stevens of the Hartford National Bank has been delegated to go to Boston when the committee has its hearings there and state the views of Hartford.

SHERIFF BADGES NULLIFIED

NEW YORK—One of the first official acts of Sheriff Max S. Griffenhagen Friday was to announce that the 2000 and more special deputy sheriffs appointed by Sheriff Harburger must put away their gold badges because they passed out with the old administration.

Chandler & Co.

The first entry acted upon by the United States Custom House of Boston for 1914, under the new tariff schedule, was on a large quantity of Oriental Rugs passed through the custom house for Chandler & Co. These Rugs were hurried through to be part of the Great

One Day Sale
Oriental Rugs
on Monday

Luncheon Sets,
Spreads, Runners,
Dollies, Dress and
Shirt Waist
Patterns.

Bargain Tables in All Lines from 25c up

Russian Importing Company
439 and 339 Boylston St., Boston
Chicago Branch, 3033 Michigan Avenue

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PATH SHOULD LEAD SOMEWHERE

Making of garden borders and walks

Two of the most important elements in the make-up of a garden are the borders and the paths. A maximum width of six feet is not too great for the principal border, the interior margins of which (that is those opposite the boundary line) should be varied from three feet to a minimum of perhaps three feet or even less in gentle curves so as to make alternate bays and promontories on the ground.

If the main path must be placed beside the boundary border, the varying of the line may not be as feasible as where it is absent. In such case, the border will almost necessarily have a straight edge; that is, one parallel with the edge of the path. On the opposite side of the path, either the lawn may start or there may be a supplementary border. This second border should differ from the first in that it should contain only shallow-rooted plants; preferably annuals which do not grow very tall, the main border being planted principally with shrubs and hardy perennials. This second border may be as narrow as three feet. In general it may be said that it is not as desirable as greenward.

By no means is it necessary that borders should be reached or bounded by paths. They look best when bounded by grass. The cases cited above are characteristic of places where a path must be placed in order to serve some definite end, such as reaching the house or the back premises. A pleasing variety of effect can be gained by introducing a border between grass and the boundary fence, preferably at the side of the garden opposite to the main wall. Such borders, however, should, wherever possible, be placed in the full sun. They should always be the dominant factor in the design, at least so far as their section of the garden is concerned, for literally, they should constitute the garden itself.

The further elaboration of the garden plan must be determined by the fancy of the gardener and the environmental factors. Often the border may be bent around so as to form even a right angle with the outside boundary, thus dividing the ground into front and rear premises. In such cases the border itself may be as wide as 10 feet and contain tall shrubs or even trees, so as to form a screen which will hide one section of the garden from the other. On the side more exposed to view, the planting may consist of low growing, medium-sized and tall hardy perennials, as well as shrubs.

Where plants are used in gardens of considerable length, it may be advisable to divert them so that they will not extend in one direct line from end to end of the property. How best to do this without sacrificing flowers will depend largely upon the nature of the ground. One expedient is to make the path expand into a square, in the center of which may be placed a small bed or some other device which may appear as an excuse for changing the position of the path. The path itself should enter this square at one corner and leave it by the opposite corner, without altering its direction.

The principal objection to such a bed is that it may demand special attention in the way of work. For this reason a clump of shrubbery or a particularly fine specimen shrub may be a better device.

While the principal borders should usurp the best positions in the garden, there is no reason why borders should not be made in shady places. These are very convenient and often beautiful. Where the southern boundary consists of a high board fence or a wall which casts a heavy shade on its northern side, such a border can be made to contain rhododendron, azalea, mahonia and many species of ferns, lily-of-the-valley, Solomon's seal and countless wild flowers. The same remark applies to other shaded positions on the ground.

Paths should always exist for their utility. They may, however, link other parts or elements of the garden together. Always the path should extend a definite

invitation to the visitor or the resident to walk out into the garden. Very few gardens would look complete or be satisfactory to the eye without at least one path. It must be remembered, however, that nothing is more wasteful of space or more irritating to the eye than paths which cut up the garden into small areas and thus destroy the breadth and repose of the garden picture.

The two principal points of every path are the beginning and the end. Nothing is more unsatisfactory in a garden than a path which starts nowhere and ends in a blank wall. The principal path should always begin preferably facing the door by which the residents will naturally enter the garden. When this arrangement is not possible it should be as near that point as practicable. Its direction should be through the main plantings and to a definite destination, either a gate, a summer house or some outbuilding. Where such things cannot be had, a well placed garden seat is a fair excuse for a path. Such a seat should command a good view of the garden or of something beautiful in the neighborhood.

The color and the texture of the material used in path making have much to do with the beauty of the garden. Wherever possible, a reddish tinge should be sought in the material, because this color contrasts well with the grass and harmonizes with most of the flowers as well as with the foliage. Red gravel, coarse red sand and red bricks or tiles are for these reasons to be preferred. Sand, pebbles, stone chips, cinders and bluestone are not desirable, as they do not bind well. They make paths with loose surfaces, parts of which may be carried on the shoes to the lawns and thus do damage to the knives of moving machines.

DO YOU PLAN A GOOSE DINNER?

Put fowl in water and let it simmer three hours

No known domestic fowl antedates the goose. The wandering tribes of Israel used geese freely for food. At the beginning of the Christian era geese were plentiful in all localities. Caesar found geese in Britain when he landed there. Before the American turkey became the favorite of the banquet hall the boar's head and the goose held first place. Trussed and decorated, they made a striking appearance and as a meat course they were superior to anything known before the time of the toothsome turkey.

During recent years geese have not been popular for state dinners, though they have never been more popular than now among the people at large, says a New York Sun contributor. In 1854 Martin Doyle, one of the earliest writers on modern poultry culture, had published in London a pamphlet containing the statement that a short time before a Boston poulterer had in one week killed and dressed for the London market 2400 geese, besides 1000 ducks and 500 turkeys. This number of fowl seemed astonishingly large at the time. Now it is no uncommon sight to see as many as 20,000 geese in the fattening yards near Boston.

To be at their best for table use, young geese must be confined in yards or sheds and fed liberally on fattening food. In England barley meal and Sussex oats ground fine are mixed and used as a soft food. In New England corn meal, ground oats, wheat middlings and some meat are mixed, cooked and fed as a warm mash. The geese are fed at night all the soaked, cracked corn they will eat. Four weeks of such feeding will double the weight of a goose, and not only will the body be well covered with sweet meat, but the liver, the gizzard and the heart will all grow to a great size. These parts are especially dainty. In the delicatessen stores of Belgium, France, Germany, England and some of the larger cities of America larded goose livers are sold as titties. Some geese livers weigh as much as one and a quarter pounds. When pre-

pared for cooking and served with trimmings a pair of livers makes nearly three pounds of table food.

No fowl is more attractive than a plump goose bone-jointed and trussed for the spit. To truss is to force the body of the fowl into the form desired and so fasten it with strong cords that it will hold the shape until served.

Those intending to have a goose for dinner should select a fine, plump fowl and place it in a large vessel submerged in hot water. The vessel should be so large that the goose can be entirely covered. The water cooking, or simmering, rather should last for at least three hours, after which the goose should be taken from the water, filled with bread dressing, placed in the oven and cooked through and through. This way of cooking takes from the goose the strong flavor objected to by many, while the simmering (there should be no boiling) deprives the fowl of none of its food qualities.

When colors and trimmings are so much in favor, a collar, a piping or a vest of different color may be added and give a brightness which is effective and charming, without any added time required in the making. Even simulated buttonholes and buttons of the same color as the dress or of a different color will add a smartness which is pleasing to a plain dress.

PINTRAY PRETTY WHEN FRAMED

You have seen, of course, the framed trays which are very like a picture frame with a piece of embroidery or tapestry or cretonne where the picture would be if the frame were being used for its original purpose. The pintray frame should be round or oblong, not over six inches long and four wide. The frame should have smooth sides or should slope back in rounded fashion so that it virtually has no sides, for these, of course, will be prominent when the frame is laid on the dressing table, says the Philadelphia North American. In the frame and covered with glass, the same as one would frame a picture or the tapestry in the serving tray, is a piece of silk, cretonne, tapestry, embroidery or whatever one wishes. It might be well to have the frame in white, gilt or the color of the wood used in the room. No handles are put upon the framed pintray, but this is virtually the only way in which it differs from the tray except in size. Felt is pasted upon the bottom to keep it from scratching the dressing table.

HAVE THEM HANDY

One arrangement of the kitchen is to have pots, pans, skillets and so on hung above or near the stove, says the Chicago Tribune. A box of seasoning should also have a place near the stove. The cake, bread and muffin utensils should all be about the table where the work is done. Spoons, paring knives, can openers, long forks, etc., should each be in their respective place, which where they will save the most steps.

HANDSOME PEAU DE PECHE SUIT

Gray, with a waistcoat of a fancy silk



No one of the suiting materials is handsomer than peau de peche. It is particularly desirable for this season because it will be just as good for between seasons as for immediate wear. This costume shows it in gray with cuffs of ribbed silk and waistcoat of a fancy silk in which are to be found bits of bright orange. Yellow on gray is always beautiful and both are in the height of style. The skirt is draped most becomingly.

The cutaway coat takes the smartest possible lines. The pelum is joined just a trifle above the waist line to give the idea of the empire effect.

There are numberless suitings that can be used in this way. Silk and wool moire is one that is light and is always handsome. Wool velours and duvetyn are beautiful made up into coat suits and women who are thinking of lighter weight fabrics for the midwinter trip will like the peau de souris, silk and wool eponge or, for a more durable costume, a fine quality of serge.

A coat of plain material and skirt of plaid is smart and this suit lends itself to that idea of fashion singularly well.

A handsome costume seen recently showed threads of maroon in the plaid and the coat was of plain maroon with a waistcoat of velvet.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 for the vest, 3/4 yard 21 for the cuffs; the skirt 5 1/2 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 yard and 24 inches.

The pattern of the coat (7951) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7977) from 22 to 32 waist. They can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WORTH KNOWING

The kitchen will take on a new atmosphere of cheer, if it is given a blue and white tile pattern paper and blue-oil cloth for floor and table.

On the emergency shelf there should be some canned milk with the cans of vegetables and fruit, as there may come a time when oysters will have to be cooked at night or something else cooked for which there is no cream or milk enough.

A woman who likes nice things always makes her own lavender water. She takes a bottle of white vinegar and into it puts a handful of lavender flowers. It is allowed to stand five days in a warm place and when strained is ready for use.

Handkerchiefs or other articles of wear that have ink spots on them may be washed better if the spot is smeared with mutton tallow before sending it to the laundry.

Kerosene and coal ashes are said to make a good polish for zinc after it has been thoroughly washed with water and soap.—Denver Times.

NAMES OF FABRICS

Among the fabrics which one sees often this season is armure. This is a weave with a fine pebbled surface.

Bayadere is another familiar term. Any fabric in which the stripes, whether they are printed or woven, run from selvage to selvage instead of parallel with the selvage is termed bayadere, says the Newark News.

Boucle is a material which has knots, loops or curls on the surface, like astrakhan cloth.

Broche is a French term, which, being translated, means brocade. It applies to fabrics which have more or less elaborate figures woven on the surface.

TRIED RECIPES

RICH OYSTER PIE

The following is an old recipe and intended for a large family, where either money or butter or both were much in evidence. It will be good to use a smaller amount of butter and mix with lard in preponderance.

Also a good baking powder biscuit dough will be very good, indeed, with no effort at ornamentation.

The bread crusts can, on being taken out of the baked crusts, be still further dried and used as rusks.

Make a paste, in the proportion of a pound and a half of fresh butter to two pounds of sifted flour. Roll it out rather thick into two sheets. Butter a deep dish and line the bottom and sides of it with paste. Fill it up with crusts of bread for the purpose of supporting the lid while it is baking, as the oysters will be too much done if they are cooked in the pie. Cover it with the other sheet of paste, having first buttered the flat rim of the dish. Notch the edges of the pie handsomely or ornament them with leaves of paste, which you may form with tin cutters made for the purpose. Make a little slit in the middle of the lid and stick firmly into it a paste tulip or other flower. Put the dish into a moderate oven and while the paste is baking prepare the oysters, which should be large and fresh. Put them into a stewpan with half their liquor thickened with yolk of egg boiled hard and grated, enriched with pieces of butter rolled in bread crumbs, and seasoned with mace and nutmeg. Stew the oysters five minutes. When the paste is baked carefully take off the lid, remove the pieces of bread and put in the oysters and gravy. Replace the lid and send the pie to table warm.

RIVOLE SOUP

One egg, four cooking spoons flour, pinch of salt. Break the egg into a pan, stir a few times with a fork just to mix the yolk and white. Sift the flour and salt into the egg and keep stirring and mixing with the fork until it forms small crumbs. Sprinkle this lightly into good chicken stock that is boiling hard. Season to taste, add a little parsley, if desired. If too thick add a little hot milk or water.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FRUIT COOKIES

Cream together half a cupful of butter with three quarters of a cupful of light brown sugar (butter 9 cents, sugar 3 cents), then beat in, one at a time, three eggs (12 cents); half a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice (2 cents); one scant teaspoonful of baking powder (1 cent), a small cupful of chopped, seeded raisins (6 cents), and sufficient sifted flour to form a dough that can be handled (4 cents). Using as little flour as possible, roll out on the pastry board into a thin sheet and stamp with a fancy cutter into stars. Lay on a greased baking sheet and bake in a quick oven until crisp and brown.—New York Tribune.

SCRIM BUREAU SET

To make a bureau set of scrim, cut the scarf the exact dimensions of the bureau top, allowing material for an inch-wide hem to form a hemstitched border. At both ends work a border in a conventional flower design combining punched and darned work.

The oblong pincushion can be embroidered to correspond with the scarf. Scallop the edges with rather wide scallops, using a coarse twisted thread to buttonhole stitch them. Cover and over this place the scrim.—Denver Times.

Bullock's Los Angeles

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This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. “The Satisfaction of Every Customer”—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

Pre-Inventory Sale of Furniture, Carpets and Draperies

The first sale we have really ever held is now on. You will find it somewhat out of the ordinary—on account of the high quality of the merchandise, the large reductions and the absence of price juggling. There is no article in connection with home furnishing that cannot be bought during this sale at very materially reduced prices. A new price tag together with the old will clearly show the amount of the saving.

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Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. Price \$2.00

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The book came to my notice a few months ago, and I was much impressed with its wise and helpful ideas, and with the thought that while it was written for the home with many servants, “The Law of a Household” was just as helpful for the home of a few servants, or even the home where only one is employed. As I study the book I am more and more impressed that the thought I had at the first reading is correct. This is the day of efficiency in all walks of life, and such help as “The Law of a Household” gives to housekeepers makes the business of housekeeping less and less the problem many seem to find it. System is at the foundation of efficiency, and there can be no system in the smallest household. There is none so small that it should not have laws for its guidance. Enforcement of laws makes for efficiency. The keynote of efficiency is struck when it is said, “Know what you wish done, know how you wish it done, know when you wish it done, and see that it is done.”

I greatly admire the business-like side of your book on household management. Even in a comparatively small house one can and should apply the same systematic management as in your larger house. Housekeeping is a business, and an important one if properly conducted. Your book should be of very great assistance to housekeepers, and I am glad you have published it.—New England Housekeeper.

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1 qt. Can Med. Size Ripe Olives \$2.50

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Attractively packed and shipped prepaid to any express office in the U.S. for \$2.50

Completed Price Catalog sent on request.

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The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

PRACTICAL GOWN MAY BE SMART

Good lines and a simple accessory give style

Because a dress is made for practical use is no reason why it should not be pretty and modern. There is sometimes a tendency to make the dress that is intended for practical wear plain and unattractive, when a touch here and there or a little dash of style would take but little more time and would give the dress an air of attractiveness that would permit of its being worn many times where it could not be otherwise. It is an item of economy to make the dress which is intended for real usefulness in as attractive a way as possible, for, if the lines are good and some pretty little touches are given, it may frequently be worn to church on a stormy day or to other places when a dainty gown is not required, and in this way be a saving of the more expensive dresses.

The busy housewife, to whom every moment is valuable, may feel that she cannot spend the extra time which she thinks is requisite for making the dress pretty, but it really requires but very little time to make a dainty collar, a stylish girdle or other accessory which will give a certain air of style that the plain dress could never have. A girdle draped about the hips or waist in a bewitching manner requires but little time and the cost is small if it has to be purchased, for it is not necessary to use an expensive silk or satin; a comparatively cheap quality will

be just as satisfactory and will fully repay in the extra thought put on the dress, as it is quite marvelous what a smart appearance may be given to an otherwise plain dress by the addition of a girdle.

In planning the practical dress, the first and most important consideration is the pattern that will be used, for the lines are of the utmost value, even of more importance than those in the fancy dress where they will be more or less covered by draperies and trimmings. This is why the tailored suits are so hard for the amateur dressmaker to make satisfactorily—the lines must be excellent, for there is nothing to cover up awkward looking lines. The whole beauty of the suit depends on the lines, and so it does on the plain dress. If the lines are correct and graceful even the plainest dress may be made attractive, but, as fashion decrees that accessories are important, this added touch may furnish a charm that all will admire.

When colors and trimmings are so much in favor, a collar, a piping or a vest of different color may be added and give a brightness which is effective and charming, without any added time required in the making. Even simulated buttonholes and buttons of the same color as the dress or of a different color will add a smartness which is pleasing to a plain dress.

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For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

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SLIPS, fancy or plain—SKIRTS, muslin or flannelette—DRESSES—CAPS—COATS

MORGAN ACTION IN QUITTING MANY DIRECTORATES HELD AS MOVE ON INTERLOCKING SYSTEM

NEW YORK—Resignation of members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. from directorates of more than a score of railroad and industrial corporations, including the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, has been followed by the statement of George F. Baker, an almost equally dominant figure in American finance, that he will soon take similar action.

Both Washington and Wall street see the Morgan move and Mr. Baker's forecast as the beginning of the end of the interlocking directorate system which was investigated by the Pujos so-called money trust committee.

It is not believed, however, that any action taken by those who hold such directorships will prevent whatever course Congress may take as the result of the report of this committee. This report held that the Morgans filled 63 directorates in 39 corporations having total resources of \$10,036,000,000. Mr. Baker's connection with a large number of corporations was also considered.

One of the chief features of the forthcoming antitrust legislation, and one favored by President Wilson, is expected to be directed against interlocking directorates.

The New York Stock Exchange today failed to show great interest in or attach great importance to the announcement of the withdrawals. At the Morgan offices it was stated there was nothing to add to the formal statement issued yesterday. Trading was comparatively light on the stock exchange. There was a slight decline on the opening, but prices rallied during the second hour, when traders endeavored to cover shorts.

Mr. Morgan did not visit his office today and it being only a half session of the street, few of the powers of the financial world appeared at their offices. Thomas W. Lamont acted as spokesman for the Morgan firm.

"As Mr. Morgan stated yesterday, other withdrawals will follow," he declared. He was told that disinterested men of considerable influence had expressed the opinion that the Morgans were in reality not surrendering a great deal of power; that the step taken in response to "Public sentiment as to directorships" was not a big one.

It was pointed out Mr. Morgan retains his directorship in the Steel Trust, but withdraws from the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

"I am very glad to hear the opinion," Mr. Lamont declared, and the interview was closed.

William A. Clark, copper magnate and former United States senator from Montana, expressed the belief today that there was a growing disposition on the part of the big interests to become more conservative and that the withdrawal of the Morgan directors was indicative of this.

"Whether the withdrawal of the Morgan directors is of great moment or not," said Mr. Clark, "I believe there is an increasing disposition on the part of big interests to become more conservative and recognize the apparent sentiment of the public as regards interlocking directorates. There is also a growing disposition to learn the desires of the government in such matters and meet those desires, if possible."

The cause of the Morgan action, as announced Friday by Mr. Morgan, was the desire of the members of the firm to devote more time to their own business. Mr. Morgan also said: "An apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships seems now to warrant us in seeking to resign from some of these connections."

Mr. Baker's announcement of his intended action is regarded as consistent with his testimony before the Pujos committee, in which he said of the interlocking directorate system:

"I think it has gone far enough."

Mr. Baker said Friday:

"I intend to get out as director of all the companies that will let me. As a matter of fact, I have been beginning to do so for the past two years."

Part Played Is Prominent

Morgan & Co. has played a prominent part in the affairs of a number of corporations whose stock is held under trusteeships. No information has been obtained whether the firm will withdraw its members who are among the trustees of these corporations. In the list are the Southern railway, the Chicago Great Western, the International Mercantile Marine Company, the California Petroleum Company, the International Agricultural Corporation and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company.

The connections between Mr. Baker and the Morgan firm were generally regarded as being so close that it is believed their common decision regarding withdrawal from interlocking directorates was reached as the result of concerted action.

There was no evidence that any general agreement had been reached among the other leading financiers of Wall street. Both Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and James Speyer & Co. maintained silence.

J. P. Morgan, Sr., was a director in 59 corporations, including many of the foremost railroad and industrial companies of the country and several of the largest banking institutions, and to these directorships his son succeeded.

His partners are directors in many more corporations, and the firm, for years the dominant banking institution of the United States, has been financial sponsor for a considerable number of them. In the organization of several, including the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvester Company, J. P. Morgan & Co. took the foremost part, and it was instrumental in the reorganiza-

tion of others, notably the Erie and Southern railroads.

George F. Baker is a director in more corporations than any other one man in the country, numbering over 60.

May Quit More Places

While Morgan & Co. are still represented on the boards of many of the country's great corporations, Mr. Morgan's statement that "we expect from time to time to retire from other boards" was accepted as foreshadowing the ultimate withdrawal of Morgan partners from all the great outside enterprises with which they have long been connected.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Pujos committee, said he regretted that the announced list of withdrawals did not include the more important interlocking directorates in the financial district held by the firm, such as those in the First National and National City banks.

"It appears also," he said, "that whilst some of the partners resign from the board of a given company, one or more remain, which would seem to indicate that this is more in the nature of a business convenience than a surrender to public sentiment, and that nothing very substantial has been as yet accomplished in the way of vindicating the principle for which the advocates of corporate reform have been contending. But the promise held out in the interview is encouraging. It will doubtless all come in time."

Mr. Vanderlip to Act

In connection with Mr. Untermyer's statement, it was proposed that the reason the Morgan partners had not withdrawn from the boards of the national banks commonly referred to as Morgan institutions was that the matter was being held in abeyance pending the interpretation of the new banking and currency law. What was interpreted as a sign of willingness on Mr. Baker's part to give up such connections was the recent sale by the First Securities Company, controlled by First National Bank interests, of a large block of stock in the Chase National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in New York.

Frank A. Vanderlip, head of the National City Bank, said some time ago that he hoped to retire from directorships of outside corporations as soon as possible and devote himself to the banking business exclusively. Still another indication of the course of events in Wall street was the announcement that the voting trust of the Guaranty Trust Company, consisting of Mr. Baker and Messrs. Porter and Davison of the Morgan firm, would be dissolved Jan. 30.

McReynolds in New York

Attorney-General McReynolds, whose presence in New York during the last few days is supposed to be connected with negotiations for dissolution of several large corporations, among which the American Sugar Refining Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad are mentioned most commonly, did not seem to be at all surprised at the Morgan action. He did not intimate, however, that he had any advance information on the subject.

"It is very interesting," he said, "but I do not think it will be becoming in me to make any comment."

Morgan Action Step in Right Direction Believes Washington

WASHINGTON—While official comment is lacking, there is a general impression here that while the Morgan action is a step in the right direction, it does not signalize the breaking up of the so-called money trust.

Lawyers who followed the course of the money trust investigation point out that while Morgan & Co. had given up directorships in several large banks and trust companies, most of the connections severed were with railroads.

So far as these officials can see, the relations between some of the big financial institutions in New York have not been broken, though this may follow.

Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, author of a bill to prohibit interlocking directorates, said:

"I doubt if the action of Morgan & Co. will have any effect on legislation. It is in line with the evident purpose of big business to try to meet the demands of the people and is in anticipation of legislation."

What Report Said

J. P. Morgan & Co.'s participation in the control of many corporations and the presence of members of the firm upon the boards of directors of many industrial concerns and powerful financial institutions in New York and elsewhere was one of the principal points of attack by the so-called money trust investigation of the Sixty-second Congress.

The voting trusts of the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, of which members of the Morgan firm were members, were criticized in the money trust report, and membership upon many other boards by individuals of the firm was characterized by the Pujos investigating committee as one of the evidences of the so-called money trust.

As a result of that congressional investigation, several bills aimed at interlocking directorates were framed; the Senate committee, which conducted an extended investigation of the trust situation upon its own account, considered bills which included prohibitions against interlocking directorates, and even the administration currency bill, recently enacted into law, was threatened with amend-

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WHITE SILKS
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FROM FRANCE
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\$1.75 CREPE DE CHINE \$1.29

Can you remember a season when Crepe de Chine was not made welcome? We doubt it. For a weave meant to be filmy and delicate these Crepe de Chines have much substance—fifteen street and evening colors—36 inches wide.

BROCADED CREPE DE CHINE

Plain Crepe de Chine is beautiful enough, but a restive and inventive designer saw the possibilities of enriching it. Hence these Brocaded Crepe de Chines—40 inches wide—all the favorite colors dyed to our order. Value \$2.50; sale price **\$1.49**

A NEW WRINKLE

CREPE DE CHINE mumbled with a peculiar warp-twist making crinkles that won't smooth out—black and eighteen colors—value \$2.00; sale price **\$1.59**

RICH CREPE METEORS

CREPE METEOR—40 inches wide—exquisitely finished with high, shimmering lustre—street and evening shades. Worth up to \$2.50; sale price **\$1.59**

75c CORDUROY 49c

Black, Copenhagen, Navy, New Brown, Taupe. Corduroy is a good all-the-year-round weave. Of course, Winter is its natural season—but it comes in handy Spring and Summer for outing wear.

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ALL THE WEAVES THAT WILL BE WORN SPRING AND SUMMER

Forehanded women like to buy early in order to lighten the labor of sewing before the season begins.

We are prepared for all such.

11c for 17c White Silk-finished Nainsook, desirable for dresses and underwear.

12½c for 25c Scotch Zephyr Gingham, plaids, stripes, checks and plain colors.

39c for 75c Silk-and-Cotton Ratine. We don't think you can call for a color that isn't here.

49c for 75c Silk-and-Cotton Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, 35 colors.

BLACK MESSALINE

36 inches wide
Value 85c; sale **59c**

BLACK SATIN

36 inches wide
Value \$1.25; sale price **98c**

\$1.50 SATIN CHAMOIS 98c

Twenty street and evening shades to select from—36 inches wide. An ideal fabric for the present clinging modes.

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE

Spinning perfect; dyeing perfect—firm, strong, thorough—40 and 42 inches wide.

\$2.50 quality; sale price **\$1.89**

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BLACK CREPE METEOR

Clingy and easy to drape—exquisitely finished—40 inches wide—value \$2.00; sale price **\$1.69**

BLACK BALKAN CREPE

Rich, beautiful weave—firm and serviceable—40 inches wide—value \$3.50; sale price **\$2.49**

BLACK SATIN IMPERIAL

Has the grace of messaline and durability of satin—36 inches wide—value \$2.00; sale price **\$1.49**

\$2.00 CHARMEUSE \$1.59

All the new colors including Russian green, sapphire and mahogany. The rage for Charmeuse is great, and it promises to be greater.

\$1.25 FOULARDS AT 89c

New, neat designs in the latest color effects. You'll need Foulards for Spring and Summer. Why not buy them now? All are 40 inches wide.

IMPORTED SHANTUNG

33 inches wide
You know the wearing qualities of these Shantung Silks—you know how safely they may be washed. The price is a great surprise—formerly \$1.00 a yard; now **59c**

JAPANESE WHITE HABUTAI

27 inches, value 49c; Special 39c	36 inches, value 75c; Special 59c
27 inches, value 75c; Special 59c	36 inches, value \$1.00; Special 79c
27 inches, value \$1.00; Special 79c	36 inches, value \$1.25; Special 89c

FANCY SILKS 27 INCHES WIDE

FLORALS—FIGURES—STRIPES
This offering includes an immense variety—values 85c to \$1.00; sale price **59c**

SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY—THE SHEPARD ANNUAL

EMBROIDERY SALE

THIS, ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL OF OUR SALES, BEGINS MONDAY MORNING. COME EARLY, PLEASE

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FURS

Prices Are Reduced—SUBSTANTIALLY Reduced. You Should Not Buy Furs Without First Coming Here. Our Qualities Are Guaranteed—The Models Are the Newest—Prices Speak for Themselves.

MR. MARSHALL HAS FAITH IN FUTURE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—"I hope I am not mistaken that this is a genuine reform," said Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall today when asked for his opinion on the withdrawals of Morgan firm members from many interlocking directorates.

pin his faith on the consciences of men and not on the severity of punishment. I am always willing to believe the good things. My own view is that what is needed in America is much agitation and little legislation."

The Vice-President will leave for Washington late this afternoon, stopping at Bristol, Penn., to address a young men's society.



Guaranteed Furs at Less Than the Usual Cost of the Unsafe Kind

FIFTEEN HUNDRED manufacturing furriers in New York City depend upon early business to enable them to meet their obligations.

When early business does not come, these furriers are forced to sell.

It did NOT come this season—and, as a result, here are

\$75,000 of the FURS You Want

Many at One Half Usual Prices

None Less Than One Third Off

the prices that we would have to ask for them regularly—LESS than we asked a few days ago for duplicates of many of the pieces then in our regular stock. And the best of it is—these are selected furs, every piece chosen by our expert, with the Filene Fur Guarantee in mind. With unlimited choice open, he confined himself to coats from one furrier who sells us most of our high-price coats; and to small furs from two makers—one a specialist in popular and medium-price—the other in high-grade novelties.

(DAYLIGHT FUR SHOPS—SIXTH FLOOR)

National Academy Showing Its Work

Event Brings Convincing Display of Natural and Acquired Ability to Paint and of Freedom in Expression

ROOM IS INADEQUATE

NEW YORK—The present exhibition of the National Academy of Design offers to the public a useful place in which to recover its artistic equanimity. Plenty of good light color enlivens the walls of the West Fifty-seventh street building. There is a convincing display of natural and acquired ability to paint, and a wide, free range of individual expression. But there is not a sordid picture, or a sentimentally or sensationally treated subject in the entire exhibition.

To the public, still torn with conflicting primitive and futurist emotions and uncertain as to the correct attitude to be taken toward the new forms of painting, the Academy makes its bow smilingly, even a little jauntily, as if to say: "Friends, this is a picture exhibit. Come in."

"Oh, yes, very fair. But nothing in particular to marvel at," is the trite and superficial expression often overheard at the academy exhibitions. Yet the particular thing in this as in other academy exhibitions to be marveled at is that there should be so many people gifted with downright artistic ability and outright capacity to compose and draw and paint.

Display Curtailed

Fewer pictures are shown this year, which gives a better opportunity to see and study those which are shown and at the same time raises an unpleasant thought as to the host of good pictures that must have been kept from making their appeal to the public simply through the lack of adequate room to show them. This, of course, again brings up the question of providing an adequate building for the Academy of Design. On this subject it may only be said, as usual, that the much desired public gallery in New York may or may not be nearer realization than some suppose.

There is a showing of sculpture, wholly inadequate, of course, from lack of space. Most of this pieces shown are lovely cabinet pieces. Paul Mancip's "Centaur and Dryad" given the Helen Foster Barnett prize for the best piece done by a sculptor under 35, is a firmly modeled group satisfying in line from all aspects, a complete achievement. A massive head of James Bryce is by Henry Kitson and a little faun admirably poised is the work of Edith B. Parsons. Bela L. Pratt exhibits a "Polo Player" and a portrait "Bust of My Mother." An expressive little bronze figure, "Faded Flowers," is by Karl Bitter. Charles Louis Hinton shows a lovely "Atlanta"; Bessie Potter Vonnor, Janet Scudder, A. P. Proctor, Mahonri Young, Cartaino Scarpitta, Chester Beach, H. A. MacNeil, Myra Musselman-Carr, Annetta Saint-Gaudens and Alice Morgan Wright are others exhibiting. Carl Akeley appears for the first time at the academy as a sculptor with his elephant group. Judging from the present excel-



From the painting "Ready for Church," by Alfred Kappes

lent showing, sculpture has become a favorite field of art for women.

Fanciful Painting

A fanciful subject painted in an earnest way is Karl Anderson's "Fireflies." The picture shows a glowing intensity of color which arrests the attention at once and recalls other work by the same artist in which he has sought the more subtle and fleeting qualities of color. In this picture two fauns, who have been frolicking about in the twilight, have caught a handful of fireflies over which they bend wonderingly. Gardner Symons presents himself in a powerful somber November landscape so flawless that it leaves one wondering if Mr. Symons ever makes a mistake. He has the sure instinct of the picture maker. He chooses his elements to suit himself and presents them in a powerful, direct way. Colin Campbell Cooper has invested his picture of "The Avenue" with a romance of color not commonly achieved by those who paint New York, although Henry Guy Fangel has found the feeling of springtime in the city square in his "May Day" and Edmund Graeven has sought the opal for the blended coloring of his view over the Hudson, painted evidently from some lofty office window downtown. "The Searchlight," by Macrum, shows a fugitive effect of light among the city buildings. In "Blue-Green, Black-Green" the city is reduced to its simplest and perhaps, after all, its truest masses, by David Milne.

It is a pleasure to pick out the work of Charles W. Hawthorne, Frederick Frieseke, Richard Miller and Max Bohm, American figure painters working so well in Paris. Bohm shows two pictures done with admirable feeling, composed with the principal interest close to the spectator, simple as to background, dividing the canvas in a pleasant decoration. Hawthorne's picture is "The Widow," a single half-length figure, an epic of the sea. Frieseke shows a figure in a garden among irises with plenty of sunshine and a Japanese umbrella. To this class also belongs Will Howe Foote's figure, painted out-of-doors with light from the water shimmering through the low branches of the trees.

Figures Out-of-Doors

Charles Bittinger shows a woman in a brass gown toying with a lace fan in a room the dominant color note of which is a vibrant blue—"Bittering blue" it might be named, since it is a favorite and peculiar color with this painter. A painting of the same kind is Edward Dufner's "Grandmother's Gown." Lee Lufkin Kaula fancies a certain gown, calling it "The Old Green Dress," and a beautiful green the dress is, too. John C. Johansen shows a large canvas with two capriciously drawn figures and a woodland pool and a deep background of forest leaves. M. Jean McLane's contribution is an impressive child portrait, "John Henry." A fine sweep of color is Harriet Lord's "Ipswich Marshes." A. W. Sparks' "Midsummer Day" is commendable for the handling of greens. Julian Onderdonk's spring picture is remarkable for the liquid manner in which it is painted. One of the best portrait groups in the exhibition, "Sisters," is by Alice Keut Stoddard. The great charm of Henry B. Snell's canal picture lies in the way the quietness of it lays hold on one. William H. Singer, Jr., presents a "Norway Morning" which sings in clear blues and greens. "The Path of Gold," one of the best pictures in the exhibition, by Jonas Lie, shows that moment when the somber shadows from the west are engulfing the city. The wake of a busy tug crossing the harbor has caught the far-away gleam

of the sun, forming on the dark waters a path of gold. A notable picture is F. Luis Mora's "Edge of the Wood," a blending together of cattle, foliage and sunlight which exhausts the delicate possibilities of paint. "A Meadow Brook" by Arthur Hoeber shows the tender color which nature sometimes takes on in happy mood.

The play of light upon the rocks in Ritschel's Pacific coast painting of rocks and breakers won the Carnegie prize. The other prize-winning pictures are Irving Wile's portrait and Francis Jones' "The Divan." In the center gallery the place of honor is given to Sargent's "Waterfall." This picture was not sent by the artist but was loaned by the owner, Samuel T. Peters, and sounds, as it were, the keynote of the present academy exhibition.

Of 351 exhibits only about one third are by members or associate members. The exhibition will remain open until Jan. 18.

Meunier Works Coming

Considerable interest is taken in the showing of works of Constantin Meunier, arranged by Director Beatty at the Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh. After Jan. 25 these works will be shown in New York under the auspices of Columbia University.

Pictures by Hugo Ballin will remain at Montross' until Jan. 16. At Folsom's galleries Louise Upton Brundback of Kansas City shows that she possesses a fresh and fearless manner of sweeping on color. She is a student of William M. Chase. Most of the paintings shown, both in oil and water color, were painted about Gloucester. Particularly good in style is the one with the figures "Across the Sand." The Daniel gallery, at 2 West Forty-seventh street, is a late venture in the artistic world of New York and offers a home to the newer forms of art expression which had their introduction last winter in the armory exhibition. At the airy new galleries of Goupil & Co., Manzi, Joyant & Co., suc-

cessors, at 55 West Forty-fifth street, there is an exhibition of the British graver-printers in color which will well repay careful attention. Wood cuts printed in clear water color are shown, and color prints from metal plates, the possibilities of which are endless.

Speaking of new galleries, an interesting experiment is that of Ruby Ross Godnow, who has seen the trend of decorative art and has opened at 7 West Forty-second street the Modernist studios, which have the distinction of being the tiniest studios in the city and are otherwise distinguished by some very clever work of Claire Avery in painted mirror frames; Wilhelmine Weber, who shows a painted wedding chest, and Alice Boughton in photography. Costume prints are by Carl Walser and some good character sketches by Frances Delehanty. Twelve breezy colored drawings of the year are by Pamela Colman Smith. At Knodler's, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness has just closed a showing of her work, mostly portraits, characterized by an original, direct style. Aside from the portraits one of the ablest pictures shown was a little one of white phlox.

"Ready for Church," a noteworthy painting by Alfred Kappes, a self-taught American who achieved distinction during his short career but left few works, appears in a collection of paintings to be disposed of at the Anderson galleries beginning Jan. 6. Eastman Johnson, Winslow Homer and F. D. Millet also are represented. At the American art galleries a collection of oriental weaves, Persian faience, arms and armor and jewels, forming in part assets of O. Agopian of Constantinople, will be sold commencing Jan. 6.

The prize for the best water color in the Salamagundi Club went to C. K. Chatterton, and the prize for the club flag to John W. Dunsmore. A Venetian fête is being arranged for the Society of Beaux Arts Architects by Lloyd Warren and many architects of prominence in the city, to take place at the Hotel Astor in February.

HARMONY IN FITZ GERALD MUSEUM

Restfulness Also Keynote of Brookline Exhibit Now Open to Public for a Few Months

Harmony of color and restfulness are the keynotes of the Desmond FitzGerald museum in Brookline, open for some months to the public, but the pictures of which only recently have been rearranged, added to and hung in what will probably be permanent positions.

In the rearrangement of the collection the Dodge MacKnight watercolors have not only been placed on one side of the room but also have been grouped according to subject, there being six paintings in each group. These watercolors are mounted on white and framed in white, the different groups ranging in subject from scenes on the Barnstable coast, the sandstone and granite cliffs of Newfoundland, the tropical foliage of Mexico and features of the local scenes, to the brilliant glare of sunlit, white-capped mountains.

Landscapes predominate in this collection of paintings, most of which are by French or English artists of the so-called impressionistic school. Among the most interesting are those by Monet. All of these show nature in widely varying moods; one is of a cottage among trees, striking the observer with a sense of isolation; another, a quiet water scene, with distant, house-topped hills, with pastoral calm and beauty.

Maifra is represented in some of the larger paintings in the gallery, one of the most interesting of which is the coast scene over the fireplace at the west end of the room, a painting giving vividly the impression of the ruggedness of the Brittany cliffs.

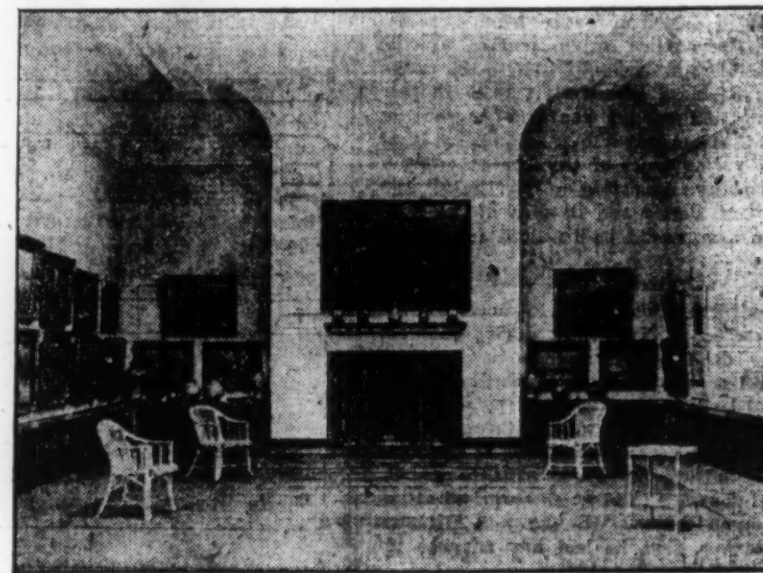
A small inner room of the museum, connecting it with Mr. FitzGerald's house, contains still other watercolors. There are also a portrait of Mr. FitzGerald and two small sketches of scenes near Beacon street.

Among the other artists represented are R. Bloss, J. Alden Weir, G. Loiseau and Theodore Wendel. Two friezes of Japanese hand-carving over the inner doors and a good-sized collection of old and rare Japanese and Chinese pottery, in most instances placed inside the low line of cupboards on the sides of the room, are objects of added interest.

Much of the impression of restfulness gained on entering the gallery is due to the fact that the walls are in no instance overcrowded, the pictures being hung only half-way to the ceiling and at such a height as to be most conveniently viewed. The appointments of the room are extremely simple, the heavy fireplace in dark wood being its chief ornamentation. Sunlight strikes through white curtained glass doors to the south and the anteroom of the street entrance is draped in old rose against the white of the walls and woodwork.

Through the courtesy of the owner the museum is open to the public daily, until dark.

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Interior of Desmond FitzGerald Art Museum, Brookline

FRENCH ART SHOW COMING

G. David Rosen, who is expected to arrive in New York on board the steamer France of the French line soon, will visit Boston, and it is expected that the exhibition of modern French art to be shown in New York under his direction will also be shown here. Mr. Rosen intends this exhibition to show that the development of true modern French art is from Delacroix and Courbet, and that cubism and other extremes are mistakenly considered to be representative of the modern art of France when they are really French neither in origin nor in growth. Among the artists who will be represented in the exhibit are Maurice Denis, Albert Marquet, Flandrin and Knapetsch. Mrs. Louis Agassiz Shaw of Beverly and Boston is much interested in Mr. Rosen's scheme.

PERSIAN POTTERY AT MUSEUM

Several pieces of early Persian pottery lent by Hepter Looms has been placed on exhibition in the rotunda opposite the door of the library of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The collection includes lustered, polychrome and single colored pieces from the site of one of the ancient capitals of Persia. A large luster and blue tile from Khorsan dates from the fifth century. It is ornamented with a Kufic inscription and arabesque in relief and formed the upper part of a

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STORE NEWS

Gilbert H. Noyes, buyer of millinery for the R. H. White Company, is en route to Europe on his semi-annual trip. He will visit Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin and expects to return about the middle of February.

Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, buyer of gloves, lace and fancy goods for L. P. Hollander & Co., sails for Europe today on the George Washington. She will be away about six weeks.

J. M. Moran succeeds A. D. Skidmore, who recently resigned as floor superintendent on the street floor of the Magrane Houston store.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include Miss C. Townes of the Gilchrist Company, P. H. Magrane of the Magrane Houston Company, H. Schroeder, V. P. Ring, W. W. Libby of the William Filene's Sons Company, F. C. Kemball and Mr. O'Keefe of the Jordan Marsh Company.

The boys employed by the Jordan Marsh Company will be entertained by the boys division of the Boston Y. M. C. A. this evening. Immediately on coming from the shore the boys are invited to a baked bean supper, following which they will be entertained by moving pictures for an hour. After the "movies" they will be shown through the building and given an opportunity to take a swim in the pool.

A party was given last evening by the Simons, Hatch & Whitten Company Employees Association. Special guests of the evening were C. P. Hatch, Mrs. F. M. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hatch, George L. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. May and Miss Evelyn May. The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of Herbert R. Boutwell, William F. Bryant and Robert H. Rupprecht. Henry V. O'Day was floor director and Ellis W. Hoyer, assistant. The aids were: William F. Bryant, chief; Miss Ethel H. Bell, Miss Mollie E. Cleary, Miss Alice J. Doherty, Miss Mary R. Ferguson, Miss Mary A. Rogerson, Miss Anna V. Walsh, Thomas E. Conway, Lewis Dyer, Frank Herbert, John T. McCarthy, T. Roswell Patten and B. G. Johnson.

POSTMASTER FOR PITTSFIELD SOUGHT

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Congressman Allen T. Treadway has a postoffice to give away. Mrs. Addie A. Upton of Line, Mass., a village near Colrain, Franklin county, has been trying to be relieved of the postoffice there since July.

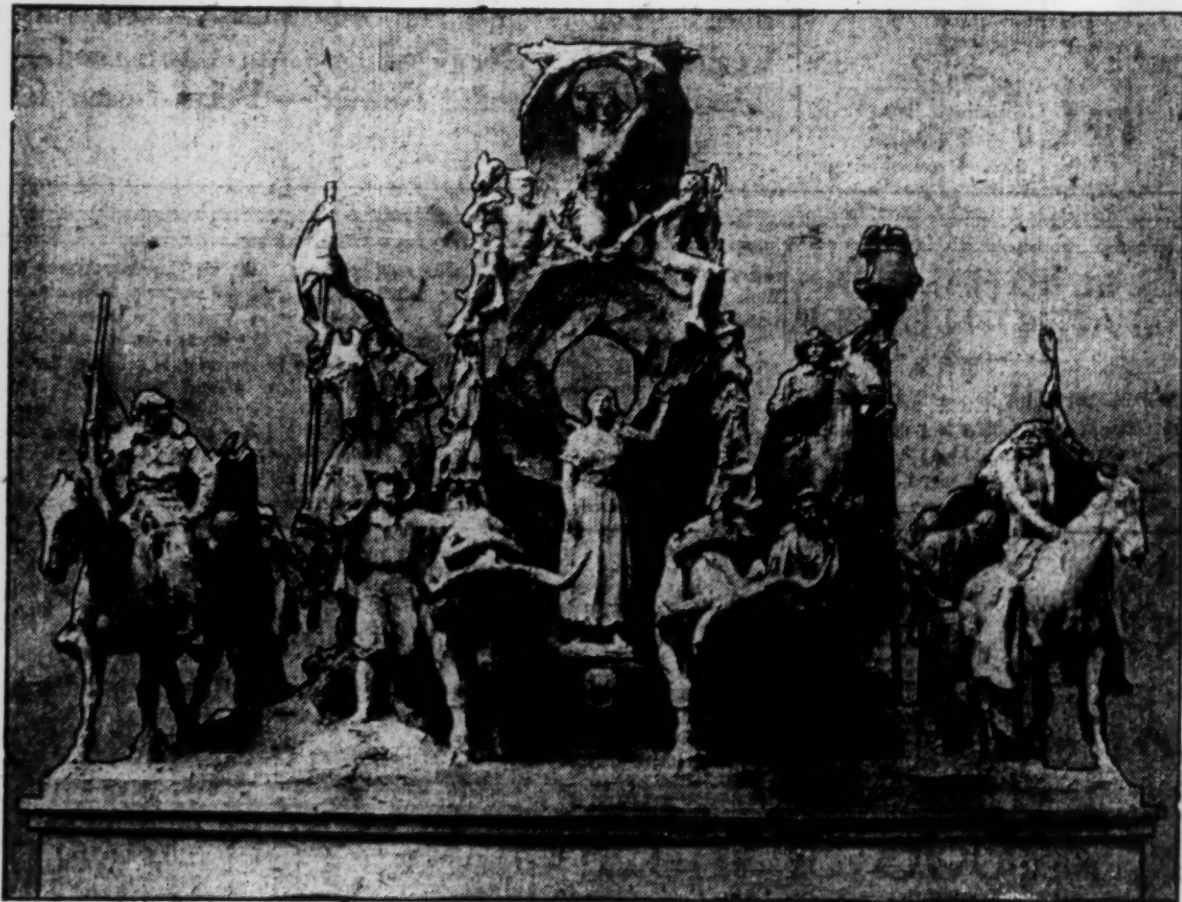
EXPOSITION SCULPTURE PROGRESSING

SAN FRANCISCO—Enlargement of the sculptural group representing "The Nations of the West" from the models is now in progress. When completed this work will be a companion to the group representing "The Nations of the East," which is over the arch of the Rising Sun at the eastern entrance to the great court

wagon, drawn by oxen—a typical "prairie schooner," such as was used by westward-bound pioneers. In front of the wagon is "The Mother of Tomorrow," symbolizing the mother of the coming race, while two boys, "The Hopes of the Future," and an allegoric figure of a woman, "Enterprise," surmount the wagon. All

ures, which represent the South American, the Englishman, the Frenchman and the Indian.

All of these types have left their impression upon America and upon American history. The Indians were in America first. The Italians, Spanish, English, French, Portuguese and others followed



(Copyright by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company)

"Nations of the West," by Calder, Lentelli and Roth, sculptors, collaborators

of the Sun and Stars at the Panama-Pacific exposition. It will surmount the western entrance of the court.

"The Nations of the West" is a composition by three widely known sculptors and is intended to depict the great exploring, colonizing races of the Occident. The central feature is an old-fashioned

of these figures are by A. Stirling Calder, acting chief of sculpture for the exposition. The wagon and the oxen are by Frederick G. R. Roth, who also designed the pedestals, representing a German, an Italian, an Alaskan and an Indian square, vivid types of North America. Leo Lentelli designed the four equestrian fig-

and opened up and settled the land. The group is of heroic dimensions. Beneath it will be the legend by Emerson: "There is a sublime and friendly destiny by which the human race is guided—the race never dying, the individual never spared—to results affecting masses and ages."

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Among the Women's Clubs of State

Recreation in its relation to labor will be the theme of the first combination conference of the social service, civic, industrial and social conditions, public health and educational committees of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held at the Cantabrigia Club, Cambridge, Jan. 23. The subject will be discussed with special reference to girls working in domestic service and in factories and shops. The second part of the program will be recreation in its relation to delinquency. The New England conference of state federations will be held at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 29 and 30, when delegates from all the New England states will be present. Mrs. William Burlingame of Exeter, N. H., president of the New England conference, will preside.

A meeting of the West Newton Educational Club will be held Jan. 9, and will be in charge of Mrs. Arthur W. Lane, chairman of the education committee. Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea of the World Peace Foundation will speak on "The International Consciousness." Mrs. Ellen T. Emerson of the Woman's Municipal League will also speak.

At this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands, at which Mrs. C. E. Thompson was hostess, Mrs. J. E. Peckham spoke on "Voices of Freedom," and read several selections. Among them were, "John Burns of Gettysburg," by Bret Harte; "The Colored Soldiers," by Paul Laurence Dunbar; "Freedom for Queen," by Holmes; "The Conquered Banner," and Lowell's "The Present Crisis." Mrs. W. C. B. Robbins gave a piano solo, "American Fantasy," and all joined in singing war time songs. William M. Mick, a veteran of the war, told of his reminiscences. The meeting of Jan. 5 will be with Mrs. Rowland W. Barnes, 3 Bowdoin street.

Newtonville Woman's Club met in the parlors of the Central Congregational church, Tuesday afternoon. The home economics committee, Mrs. John Brant, chairman, had charge of the program and the refreshments which followed. Vocal solos were given by Miss Keach of Newtonville. Miss Ellen T. Emerson of the Boston Women's Municipal League gave an address and a paper on "The Duties of Hostess and Guest," was read by Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln of Boston.

Mrs. Marion A. Downes delivered an address on "Little Stories of North Africa," Thursday morning before members of the Newton Center Woman's Club and their daughters. Mrs. Downes illustrated her talk with an exhibition of native costumes, curios and folk-dancing.

Next Tuesday evening the Old Powder House Club of Somerville will hold its regular meeting which will be in charge of the entertainment committee. The program will consist of a reading of "Lord Chumley," by Leland Powers.

Mrs. W. J. Bicknell is in charge of today's meeting of the Shakespeare Club of Newton Highlands, held with Mrs. F. S. Keith, 20 Hartford street.

Miss Beatrice Herford will give some of her original monologues at the annual guest night of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, to be held Wednesday evening.

"Ireland" is the subject for the Nahant Woman's Club home day, to be held Tuesday. Mrs. Lucy Sanborn will be the speaker and Mrs. Alice Connor the hostess.

The next meeting of the Wellesley Pierian (musical) club will be held at Dana hall, at Wellesley, Tuesday, and will include the following performers: Mrs. Duncan Haley, pianist; Miss Mary Kingsbury, organist; Miss Margery Waide, contralto, and a quartet consisting of Mrs. Garland, soprano; Miss Waide, Fay Simons, tenor, and Duncan Haley, bass.

At the last regular meeting of the Hopedale Club of Somerville, Arthur K. Peck, traveler, author and lecturer, gave an illustrated lecture on the "Storm Heroes of Our Coast." The program was in charge of the art and travel department, Mrs. Ada F. Smith, chairman. Mrs. Florence M. Wild, a member of the club, was the soloist. On Tuesday, in Unitarian hall, Mrs. Mary S. Lowell will lead the first of a series of talks on current events.

Dorchester Woman's Club had a large audience present at its regular meeting, Tuesday, when Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt, the president, welcomed the guests from the Mt. Pleasant and the Burnap homes. Mrs. Maud M. Hill, chairman of the social service committee, gave a summary of benevolent work done. Mrs. Mary C. Gallup of the Publicity Club told of the purpose of her club, and the work it is doing. She said they wanted to interest the women's clubs to join with them, the clubs to form committees, the chairman to be a member of the Publicity Club and the committee to work with them to further the cause. After the business session, a musical program was rendered by Miss Florence Hale, soprano, and Miss Phyllis R. Hammond, harpist. An informal reception followed by Mrs. Mary W. Kingman and her assistants. Then came a social hour. New Year's refreshments were served by Mrs. Winifred B. Field and the social entertainment committee. The decorations, white and green, were artistic and pleasing. There will be a lecture Monday afternoon in Whiton hall, under the auspices of the political science committee, by Alvah L. Stinson. The local history class will meet Jan. 6. Its subject will be "Charlestown." The helpers

will meet Wednesday. Havrah L. Hubbard will give an opera talk Thursday at 3 p. m. on "Die Meistersinger."

Mrs. Ella A. Gleason of Winchester, state vice-president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is doing much for that organization through her speeches in the towns about Boston. Monday last, Mrs. Gleason spoke at a meeting



MRS. ELLA A. GLEASON
State vice-president of Women's Christian Temperance Union

ing of the Bunker Hill Reform Club in Charlestown. Mrs. Gleason will speak Friday in Reading, on "Alcohol and the Saloon"; on Jan. 9 she will speak in Winchester on "Why I Belong to the W. C. T. U."

Popular Author's Literary Club of Winthrop held its regular meeting on Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Georgia Williams, the president. Mrs. Jane G. Rogers, presiding. A paper on "The Fantasy Causal—What It Means," was read by Miss Helen L. Fraser, and "The Editorial Page," by Mrs. Bertha Porter. Roll-call was answered by current events.

Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester held its December holiday meeting at the home of Mrs. Mabel Page, of Roxbury, Monday afternoon, Mrs. Fanny S. Payson, president, presiding. Mrs. Annie Newton read a paper on folk songs of northern Europe, illustrated by the glee club. Mrs. Page sang a quaint Norwegian song. The meeting closed with the singing of carols. The club gave a donation to the Dorchester Settlement House.

A reception was given by the Salem Woman's Club in Ames Hall, Wednesday evening, to the new president, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Netvis. Peachesquet (Florence Cloud), a girl of the Chippewa tribe, in full Indian costume, spoke of the home life of her people.

The social day program of Women in Council next Wednesday afternoon in Roxbury Masonic Temple will consist of English, Scottish and Irish folk songs by the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller of Sturminster, Newton, England. A social hour will follow the entertainment.

New England Wheaton Club will hold its next meeting on Jan. 10 at the Vendome. Professor Neilson of Harvard will read Scottish and English ballads.

The annual gentlemen's night of the Woburn Woman's Club was observed Friday evening, with a costume carnival presented by the Musical Review Company. The evening opened with a reception to members and guests. Music and refreshments completed the program.

Newtonville Woman's Guild met at the parlors of the Central Congregational church Tuesday afternoon. The home economics committee, Mrs. John Brant, chairman, was in charge of the program. Vocal solos, with piano accompaniment, were given by Miss Keach of Newtonville. Miss Emerson of the Boston Women's Municipal League explained the benefits of the Household Nursing Association. Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln gave a paper on "The Duties of Hostess and Guest."

The postponed fortnightly meeting of the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington takes place Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Northrup on Wachusett avenue, Arlington Heights.

Ladies of Wayside Inn chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, observed the ninth anniversary of their organization Monday afternoon with the annual chapter dinner in the vestry of the Wayland Unitarian church. Following the dinner, remarks were made by Mrs. Fiske, regent, and these honorary members: Mrs. Charles H. Masury and Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donoghue. To the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," the members and guests sang an original poem which was written by Mrs. Minnie Stearns. A business session followed the program, when Mrs. Lillian Perry Stone, Mrs. Sarah Stearns, Mrs. Susie K. Erwin, Mrs. Emma D. Wellington and Miss Susie Gould were named as a nominating committee for the coming year. Mrs. Edith Eager was made delegate to the continental congress at Washington next April, and Mrs. Annie W. Draper, Mrs. Mary F. Griffin, Mrs. Susie K. Er-

win, Mrs. Lorilla Saunders and Mrs. Bessie R. Maynard were appointed as alternates. It was voted to make the April chapter meeting an open one, since Monday's meeting was the last until next spring.

The annual musicale of the Arlington Heights Study Club took place Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Edmund W. Byram, chairman of the hospitality committee, at 28 Florence avenue, Arlington Heights. Miss Ethel Rowland of Cambridge sang two groups of soprano solos and the remainder of the musical program was furnished by Miss Helen Chase of Arlington Heights, who played a violin solo, accompanied on the piano by Miss Marion Gibbs of Newtonville. Mrs. Edwin F. Gibbs, chairman of the music committee, read "The Music of Japan."

"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" is to be subject of the reading by Mrs. Gertrude Cheney Bartlett at the eighth regular meeting of the Sudbury Woman's Club next Wednesday. Current events will be discussed.

Ladies of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club closed the past year with a social afternoon at the residence of Mrs. F. W. Garrett at 7 Tanager street, Arlington Heights, on Wednesday.

Upon the invitation of Miss Emma Elizabeth Tenney, president, the Littleton Woman's Club ladies had the pleasure Tuesday evening of hearing Mrs. Fletcher Copp speak in the Littleton Unitarian church. She was introduced by Miss Tenney, and took for her subject "Music as an Educating and Developing Force."

Annual "guest night" was observed last evening by the West Concord Woman's Club in L. O. O. F. Hall, Concord Junction. The president, Mrs. Clifford E. Jones, gave an address of welcome, followed by the introduction of Mrs. Helen Boyce Wheeler, dramatic soprano. Mrs. Wheeler entertained during the evening, presenting in a lecture recital "Songs and Legends of Ireland."

A new year's meeting was held Thursday afternoon by the Arlington Woman's Club in Associates hall, Arlington. Following a business session, the president, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, introduced Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder, who gave a dramatic reading "Pippa Passes." Mrs. Grace Mitchell contributed two solos. Mrs. Edward S. Crockett, chairman; Mrs. William T. Roop and Mrs. James D. Dow, comprising the literature committee, had the program in charge. A new year collation followed in the banquet hall, under the direction of the social committee, Mrs. William M. Hatch, chairman; Mrs. J. Herbert Mead and Mrs. Charles D. Cobb. At the business meeting Mrs. Arthur D. Saul, chairman of the dramatic committee, announced that the club would present a play in the new Robbins Memorial town hall, March 27.

Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester was entertained by Mrs. Myra J. Warren at her home on Cushing avenue Thursday afternoon. New Year resolutions were given in response to the roll call. Miss Anderson gave a talk on "The Speaking Voice" and its possibilities. "The Lady of Shalott" was recited by Miss Anderson.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell of Brookline will address the Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party Club at a public meeting Tuesday afternoon at the Hotel Brunswick on the recent convention held by the suffragists at Washington. Joseph Walker, chairman of the legislative bureau of the Progressive party of the state, will speak of the program of the party in the coming Legislature.

On Tuesday the Lynn North Shore Club will hold a gentlemen's night, when J. L. Harbour will be the lecturer on "Blessed Be Humor." The hostess will be Mrs. Mary L. Thomson.

Haverhill Woman's Club, at a meeting in the Haverhill public library Thursday afternoon, discussed means by which the club could still further contribute to the welfare of the city. Mrs. J. W. Bon, president, introducing the speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Helen McDaniell of Boston. In telling of the responsibility of women in the field of civic betterment, Mrs. McDaniell mentioned the important work done by women within her own observation and by clubs in the Massachusetts federation generally. She pointed out the objects which had been found most appropriate for women to promote in the interest of civic improvement and the methods which have led to the best results.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house will deliver 12 opera talks during the coming week before several different clubs, as follows: "Die Meistersinger" will be given six times; first at the Brookline town hall, on Tuesday evening; on Thursday morning, before the West Roxbury Women's Club; Thursday afternoon, before the Dorchester Women's Club; Thursday evening before the Roxbury Club of Dorchester; before the Co-hasset Literary Club on Friday evening, and on Saturday afternoon, before the Women's Scholarship Association, in Huntington Chambers. "Madama Butterfly" will be given tomorrow, in Canton, Mass.; and again on Wednesday morning, in Hyde Park, before the Current Events Club. "Monna Vanna" will be given on Tuesday afternoon before the Newtonville Club, of Newtonville; and on Wednesday afternoon, before the Dedham Women's Club. "The Secret of Suzanne" will be given, Wednesday evening, before the Sunday Commons, in Huntington chambers; and in conjunction with "Hansel and Gretel" on Friday after-

noon before the Peabody Women's Club of Peabody. Musical illustrations will be given by Floyd M. Baxter, pianist.

Business Women's Club members will hold their first January social tomorrow. Miss Rosetta Key, soprano, will be the soloist. This evening Mr. Pickwick, as a guest of the club, will receive his friends at the clubhouse. All members who choose



MRS. WALTER SHEPARD
Speaker before Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester

to add to the festivity of the occasion by wearing fancy dress are urged to appear in the guise of Dickens characters. Beginning Jan. 8 and meeting Thursdays at 8:15 p. m. at Trinity Court, with Miss Evangeline Hathaway as director, Miss Sarah Drew will conduct a course in the history of art with a study of pictures as a special feature. The current events course, Miss Parker director, resumes its meetings Wednesday, under H. F. Munroe's supervision. Mondays at 8 p. m., a dramatic class with Mrs. Albertina Hayward as coach will begin work on a new play. Miss Dorothy Root is director. Two new French conversation courses will be formed Jan. 6 with Mlle. Gallee instructor. Miss Cattanch and Miss Grant have these elementary and advanced classes in charge. Miss Blanche I. Goell has been elected to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Lyford, on the board of management.

"The Care and Management of a House" was the subject of the first meeting of the housewives class of the Concord Massachusetts Women's Club Tuesday morning in the home of Mrs. Richard F. Wood on Main street, Concord. Miss Carolyn Webber of Concord was the speaker.

The Wagner centenary program arranged for the last meeting of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, on Tuesday in Highland Club hall, brought forth a large attendance of the members. The program included a piano quartet by members of the West Roxbury Musical Club, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Rollins, Miss Whiton and Mrs. Blanchard, a sketch of Wagner's career, written by Mrs. Oscar Lundin and read by Mrs. C. Ralph Taylor, songs by Mrs. H. Carlton Slack, one being the aria, "Elsa's Traum" from "Lohengrin" and violin solos by Carlos E. Pinfield. The program was in charge of Mrs. Eugene W. Godfrey, of the music committee. The next meeting comes on Jan. 13.

West Roxbury Morning Musical Club held its regular meeting in Highland Club hall Thursday, and the program included a vocal duet by Miss Igelmann and Miss Mayer, a violin solo by Miss Flinn, a group of songs by Miss Igelmann, and a piano solo by Mrs. Haley. On Jan. 15 the program is in charge of Miss Frey.

At the next meeting of the Brookline Morning Club on Thursday John Orth, formerly a pupil of Franz Liszt, will lecture on "With Liszt in Weimar," playing compositions of the master and giving personal reminiscences of him.

Medford Women's Club held a meeting Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian Church. The program was in charge of the science and current events committee, Mrs. Charles W. McPherson, chairman. Dr. Evangeline Young was the speaker. Miss Doris White, cellist, rendered several solos, accompanied by Miss Randall of Medford, pianist.

Peter MacQueen, F. R. G. S., will give an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" at the next meeting of the Lynn Starr Club, to be held Wednesday, with Mrs. Katherine F. Miller as hostess.

Miss Eileen Sullivan was the speaker at the regular weekly meeting of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association on Tuesday afternoon, her subject being "The Woman Suffrage Party in South Boston." During the social hour following the address, refreshments were served by Mrs. Walter Gould Morey. The meeting on Tuesday afternoon will be held at the home of Mrs. Reginald C. Heath, Heath hill, when Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott will speak on "Women in Politics." Mrs. Elliott is a daughter of the late Julia Ward Howe.

Newton Woman's Club will meet Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. George W. Robinson, 204 Homer street, Newton Center. Mrs. Everett S. Jones

will talk on "Raphael," and exhibit some of his pictures. Violin and piano music will be played.

Mrs. Walter Shepard opened the program on "Joseph Joachim" given by the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester on Jan. 1 at the Dorchester Woman's Club house. Committees of the music, civic, and educational departments of the state federation and presidents of neighboring clubs were guests. A welcome was extended by Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, the club president, and Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the Boston City Federation, brought a greeting. The musical program comprised selections from Joachim's works and illustrations of the different periods of the composer's career. The Misses Barbara Boynton, first violin, and Dorothy Shepard, second violin. Hildegrade Cobb viola, and Gladys Berry, cello, played an "Allegro from Quartet in F minor." Songs were sung by Miss Rosamond Young, and two violin solos "Abendlied" by Schumann and "Hungarian Dance" by Brahms-Joachim, were played by Miss Dorothy Shepard. Other numbers were a second quartet "Cavatina" from op. 130 by Beethoven; songs "Der Wanderer" and "My Mother bids me bind my hair" by Miss Young, Bach's "Largo" from concerto for two violins, by Miss Hildegrade Cobb and Miss Barbara Boynton, and two violin solos, "Romanze in F" of Beethoven and "Hungarian Dance" of Brahms-Joachim by Miss Alice Gleason, formerly a pupil of Joachim. Miss Elizabeth Haseltine was at the piano. The program was followed by a reception and social hour.

Mrs. H. A. Grant of 12 Grove street was hostess of the Neighborhood Club of Medford Tuesday afternoon. Readings were given by Miss Dorothy Grant. A collation followed.

Old and New Club of Malden will meet again after the holidays next Tuesday afternoon, when Prof. William Lyman Underwood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will give an illustrated lecture on "Bruno." The afternoon will be in charge of the lecture committee, Mrs. Mary E. Page, chairman.

Through the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, a flag was presented to the Highland Boys' Club, conducted by the organization in Memorial hall, Melrose, Monday evening, the presentation being made by the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary. Mrs. Mary E. Young, president of the auxiliary, presided, and introduced Mrs. John P. Sheldon, patriotic instructor of the society. The presentation was made by Mayor Oliver B. Munroe and the flag was received by Mrs. Edna M. Husford, the club president. Addresses were made by Oliver B. Roberts, Senator Charles M. Cox, Albert A. Carlton, commander of post 4, G. A. R., and Leon Palmer, commander of William F. Barry camp, Sons of Veterans. Four women, dressed in white with red and blue sashes, carried the flag. They were Mrs. William Pearson, Mrs. Ernest Haven, Mrs. E. R. Holt and Miss Ethel Chapman. All of the patriotic societies were represented. Musical numbers were given by Edwin Holmes, tenor, accompanied by Mrs. Josie Worthen Tyler.

Monday Club of Malden held its meeting Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Marion Thayer of Laa Cusca street as hostess. The afternoon was devoted to an informal entertainment and social time, with refreshments served by the hostess. The club held its annual children's party in Edward hall the preceding Saturday afternoon and a program of recitations, songs, and games played by the little folks was enjoyed.

Mrs. Lotta G. Nutter, chairman of the dramatic committee of the New Century Club of Malden has selected the cast for the annual dramatic evening, to be given the latter part of this month. It consists of Mrs. Philip A. Sargeant, Mrs. John Prescott, Mrs. Nutter, Miss Lena Phillips, Mrs. J. K. Newhall, Mrs. Thompson E. Ashby, Mrs. Walter I. Milliken, Mrs. H. A. Barry, Mrs. S. A. Cameron, Mrs. H. W. Holton, Mrs. A. E. Crocker and Mrs. S. M. Decker. The club meeting will not be held next week but the next gathering will be Jan. 12, when Philip Davis is to give an address on "The Responsibility of the Consumer." Piano selections will be rendered by Miss Vira F. Richardson and the meeting will be in charge of the Consumers League of the club.

Mrs. George Chisholm of Plymouth road, Malden, was hostess Tuesday afternoon at the meeting of Samaritan Club of Malden. Following the business meeting there were holiday tree exercises and gifts for the members of the club. A collation was served.

Readings by Miss Helen Everett Morgan will be a feature of the program to be given by the literary and entertainment committee of the Woman's Charity Club at the Hotel Vendome the afternoon of Jan. 22. The Cecilia ladies quartet, including Mrs. Mary Lou-

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ise Campbell, first soprano; Mrs. Francis Stevens Whitcomb, second soprano; Miss Helen Matthews Arey, first contralto; Miss Grace Evelyn Campbell, second contralto, will furnish the music. F. C. Litchfield is the accompanist. The president of the club, Mrs. Esther Frances Bolland, will preside. A social afternoon will be held by the ways and means committee at the Copley-Plaza, Jan. 6, at the invitation of Mrs. George G. Hall.

Mrs. J. Robert Reid entertained the Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield this week and Charles H. Howe, principal of the high school, spoke on "The Next Step in Education." Vocal solos were sung by Miss Anna B. Comins of Wakefield, with R. Philip Reid as accompanist. Ernest M. Lawrence gave a melody of patriotic airs on the violin.

T. T. O. Club of Wakefield had a short-story day on Tuesday, with Mrs. William H. Woodman of Mountain avenue, Wakefield park, as hostess. Short stories from miscellaneous authors were contributed by Mrs. Harry Goodacre and other members and social activities were resumed after the holiday recess. The club will have a history afternoon next

week, with Mrs. Stillman A. Greenleaf of Jordan avenue.

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Review of American Events

President Wilson, finding himself at leisure on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, the nearest point geographically that he has reached to the country which has furnished him his chief problem, asks John Lind, his special representative and reporter, to come over from Veracruz for conference. Any significance that may be given the consultation is entirely fanciful. Conditions that continue in Mexico offer no apparent ground for change of policy or modification of the one that Mr. Wilson early settled upon and which it is only a matter of record to say has won the approval of his own and all the other interested countries. Mr. Lind is credited with having performed his unusual office with success, having been a faithful bearer of the President's messages and a counselor to the pretending President of Mexico, who appears not to have seen the reasonableness of the advice given him. He is little likely to advise a change in the policy of the United States, when it has passed out of general question, and Mr. Wilson has not given the impression that he readily alters his course. Moreover, Mexico affords no active reason for any increased concern on part of the United States.

Reports of battles, which, experience has taught, will have to be taken with some caution, put the advance of the Constitutionalists in the light of being slow but constant. Those of the late days of the week bring Ojinaga, a town on the United States border, into the prominence that war lends to unfamiliar and quite possibly unpronounceable names. The town is garrisoned and the contest for it is vigorous, with some of the shot and shell being so misdirected as to fall on the soil of the United States. Major MacNamee, in command of the small force of American cavalry stationed at Presidio, Tex., reports his busy occupation with the deserters from the federal army who come over the border and his preparation for the arrest and disarming of the entire garrison if it breaks for the safer side of the boundary, as has been expected.

General Villa Is In Powerful Control

The fighting on the border is for the completion of the possession of the entire north of Mexico, which now lacks little. Meanwhile this considerable part of the republic is under the control of a dictator who has a freedom of sway, and an extent of territory in which to exercise it that make the occupation of General Huerta seem almost insignificant. The rule of General Villa is described as the largest exercise of power now in the hands of any man in two continents. His word is law and his commands are unquestioned. His possession of the property of the rich men of the region is apparently complete and his use of it goes to the support of his government, although it appears that he is holding all his agents to a strict accounting and conducting himself as an unselfish devotee to a cause.

Interest in General Villa has the larger reason in the fact that in the event of the fall of Huerta he may be looked upon as a possible head of the republic. The extent to which he follows the orders or even shares the power of General Carranza is not easily determined. He is apparently the undisputed civil ruler of the country conquered by the revolution against Huerta's authority. The extent to which he would be the supporter of a free government in any approach to the standard set by President Wilson may be seriously questioned. Having proved himself a successful leader of the sort of men engaged in the sort of warfare that Mexico develops, he is likely to remain in the problem that will present itself when he and his associates overthrow the dictator who is now in Mexico City, if that comes about.

Banks Indicate Support of New Currency Law

Nowhere in the United States does there now appear a disposition to stand out against the new national banking system, nor to stay outside its organization. Within the short time that has followed the approval of the bill by the President, 767 banks have sent word to Washington of their intention to remain in possession of their charters. This is more than a tenth of the national banks in the country, the number of which is somewhat over 7000. The banks have until Feb. 22 to signify their acceptance. According to instructions sent out from Washington, the vote of the board of directors of any of them is ample to show their acceptance, but in case of their unwillingness the stockholders may vote upon the question. There is no expectation that this referendum will be employed to any extent, if at all.

Meanwhile the organization committee provided by the new law and having the determination of the number and location of the regional banks is completing plans for a tour of the nation. It is to be provided with an office on wheels, a railway car especially arranged for the task of accumulating records and documents bearing upon the question of the boundaries of the reserve districts and the location of the financial centers of the system. This committee is temporary and its decisions are subject to the approval of the federal reserve board, the permanent administrative head of the system.

The competition for designation as reserve cities is less keen than was to have been expected, the one notable contest being between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The disposition is shown more generally to yield local ambitions to the expressed interests of the region, as in the case of Los Angeles that San Francisco shall

be the one reserve center of the Pacific coast. More remarkable as an instance of unexpected self-denial was the reported readiness of Boston to concede that New England should not claim a reserve bank but consider itself an adjunct of New York, which, however, seems not to be borne out in the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce of the chief New England city now on record in favor of Boston's possession of a regional bank. To the rest of the country New England seems so distinctly a geographical and business unit that it would unquestionably be a district by itself. The sum of the evidence in all the cases is that the hope of cooperation expressed by President Wilson is to be fulfilled.

Men Who Made Currency Law Not to Take Its Office

There was a singular oversight in the mention of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts as a possible selection for a place on the federal reserve board created by the currency law, for the national constitution bars the acceptance of an office by any member of the Congress that created it. Senator Weeks as a Republican displayed independence in voting for the bill and his banking experience would fit him for valuable service on the board that will govern the administration of the system. A provision of the constitution that prevents the government from having the service of the men who are most familiar with the law might be thought unfortunate. Senator Owen and Representative Glass, the Senate and House chairmen of the committee that produced it, might well be thought singularly well equipped to share in its administration. But they too are barred. Nevertheless, the provision seems justified on grounds of good public policy.

The experience of Senator Knox, when he entered the cabinet of President Taft, if it had been recalled, would have been a reminder of the fact that the constitution stands in the way of members of Congress deriving a personal benefit from acts passed during their term of service. He was prevented from receiving the same salary as other members of the cabinet during the time for which he was elected to the Senate. The federal constitution followed the general practice, as it was written earlier in that of Massachusetts, of governments guarding against legislators creating office or increasing its pay with the possible thought of benefit to themselves. It removes a possible influence on legislation even though in instances like the present one it shuts out from office highly qualified men.

Coal Production at New Total for Year

Official reports place the year's production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania at 267,000,000 tons, by considerable the largest on record. This impressive amount has the more meaning when it is realized that the use of hard coal for industrial purposes has practically ceased and that it is now consumed almost wholly for heating. It is the main reliance of the eastern United States for fuel, although there has been developing a larger use of natural gas in the sections that may resort to it and of coke for domestic purposes, with the probable result that the present rate of coal production will not change materially in the following years. The bituminous coal output shows a considerable increase in comparison with last year, when it was restricted by the labor troubles early in the year. The nation's product amounts to 575,000,000 tons.

The familiar fact about the supply of fuel coal is that it is held in a strict relation to the demand. Organization of the industry has reached the highest point of regulation by its owners, with the result that the market is subject to no variations of price according to supply and demand, a law that gets little chance of operation when an interested control is strong, as in the case of coal mining. The proceedings of the government to break the control of the production and delivery of this requisite have made progress in the year just closed, but the effect is not visible in any practical way. There is hardly another item in the list of domestic needs that gives so good a test of the effectiveness of the government's effort to control the action of private interests and the result of federal pursuit of the business may yet be awaited with some hope that it will be effective. It is not a close case.

Michigan Mine Troubles Call for Arbitration

Events which in recent weeks have called attention sharply to the labor troubles in the copper region of Michigan do the service of arousing a demand that arbitration be employed to settle them. The strike of the miners in the employment of the Calumet & Hecla Company began July 23, 1913, and was based on a demand for pay and conditions of labor as favorable as those in other copper-mining regions. A particular complaint of the miners is against the so-called "one-man machine," a machine used in mining which was formerly operated by two men and is represented as being so operated in other mines but which one man is required to run in the Calumet mines. Published figures show that the wages here are low as compared with those in other mines, while the conditions of work—some of it done at a depth in the ground of nearly a mile—are shown to be extreme. The mines have been enormously profitable, taking into view the 40 years of their operation, during which the company has paid dividends amounting to \$121,000,000. Its president is paid a salary of \$100,000 a year, its vice-president \$50,000, and its second vice-presi-

dent, who is also the general manager, \$65,000.

The great profits of the company and its large salaries are thrown in contrast to the miners' pay, but are less a subject for comment than the fact that the efforts of the national government to bring about arbitration appear to have met with no consent by the corporation's officials. The effort was made in September by John A. Moffit, special agent of the department of labor, to arrange arbitration and the miners voted in its favor, but the company refused to submit the dispute. The government having done all that it has power to do, having urged arbitration and having been defeated, the effort now is being made to have the Governor of Michigan undertake to bring it about, with obviously less promise than would attend the federal government's attempt. The situation has its strong resemblance to that in West Virginia, although there has been less defiance of law in the acts of the miners, and it is recalled that adjustment was brought about in the coal region through a visit by a committee of the United States Senate. The attention of Congress will be given to the Michigan trouble as soon as it meets, unless the agreement to arbitrate precedes its reassembling. If under any circumstances refusal to submit to arbitration has justification, which is hardly conceivable in the case of a demand for wages equal to those of other men in the same employment, they are at least not evident in this instance.

New York City Hopeful of New Administration

John Purroy Mitchel, one of the youngest men who ever took the office, was inaugurated as mayor of New York Thursday in a ceremony of unusual simplicity. He received the office from the hands of Mayor Adolph Kline, who came to the position as Mayor Gaynor's successor in September and whose administration received Mr. Mitchel's high commendation, which is joined in by the newspapers of the city in their review of his few months, during which unusual demands upon the chief executive were fully met. Mr. Mitchel particularly complimented Mr. Kline upon the manner in which he handled the city election, insuring its purity, and upon the way he had met a crisis in the police department which at the end of the year was left without its head by the combined resignation and removal of Commissioner Waldo. Mayor Mitchel's appointments, announced the day before, did not include a police commissioner, and his selection is awaited with an interest hardly less than that of even an election of a mayor. Mr. Mitchel's promise in his inaugural speech, which was brief and informal, was that the administration would aim at simplicity and directness in dealing with the city's affairs and he counseled those who are to be associated with him to follow a policy of self-restraint and silent accomplishment. For the first time a woman is made head of one of the city's departments, the mayor having appointed Miss Katherine Bement Davis as commissioner of correction, a position for which she has had preparation by 12 years of service in this field after her studies at Vassar, Chicago and Berlin. Among her several degrees is included that of LL.D.

The office of mayor of New York is one of the most exacting in the world, with responsibility for the conduct of all the departments of a great city centering upon it. Comment is made upon the fact that it has seldom brought personal distinction to the man who has filled it, in the sense of advancing him to other high offices. Under the present charter of the city there is opportunity for what the new mayor calls "team work" by the heads of departments, acting with him in the simple undertaking of a clean and efficient management, but without qualification of his own great responsibility. To all appearances Mayor Mitchel has rare fortune in the men who were elected to the other city offices, such as Mr. McAneny, who advances from the presidency of the borough of Manhattan to the presidency of the board of alderman, and Mr. Prendergast, as comptroller. His own appointments are credited with being of the most promising kind.

Great Crops Bring Wealth But Not Low Prices

American farms are estimated by the government to have brought to their owners \$10,000,000,000 in the year just closed. This total is better comprehended when it is realized that it is double that of 1899, a full billion more than in 1909 and considerably higher than that of 1912. The crops gathered represent a full \$6,000,000,000 of which nearly half is in cereals, and animal industry products make up the other \$4,000,000,000. Not all of this value is realized in the markets, as 52 per cent of the value of the crops remains on the farm and 20 per cent of the animal production. Corn remains at the head of the list, with cotton second and wheat, which yielded far beyond the record of any other year, third, while in the animal production list dairy products have a larger value than wheat, and poultry is nearly that grain's equal.

Benefit to the consumer from this increased yield of the soil, which might be expected to show itself in lower prices, is not realized for reasons that may be surmised to lie in the lack of direct marketing. The surmise has the government's support. In the report of the department of agriculture, from which these figures are taken, it is said: "The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and, to a certain extent, control the market in both directions. The

high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 per cent to in some cases 500 per cent more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production."

Agitation for better marketing, organization to bring to the consumer and producer alike a fuller realization of the gain great yields of the land ought to make certain, needs no better justification than the government finds in these facts. The year was marked by an activity in organizing better marketing associations beyond any in the past and if a prediction were to be made for the opening year it would be that the work begun by consumers' organizations would be carried forward to practical results of substantial value.

Teachers Will Tour South America for Peace

Announcement is made at New York of a settled plan to send a company of school teachers on a tour of South America next summer, with the main object of developing the intellectual and social relations of the two continents. The project is originated by the American branch of the Association for International Conciliation and has the approval and support of the Carnegie foundation. It is represented to be a part of the plan in accord with which Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, was sent on a tour of the South American capitals. The tour of the teachers will extend from June to September.

Cultivation of acquaintance between North and South America is a motive that is bearing varied fruit in the plans of every organization, commercial or social, that can find it within its province. The association that has formulated the tour of the teachers has shown its purpose in another practical undertaking, the bureau of information for the assistance of students who come to the United States from the other American countries for general or professional education. It hardly needs mention, so numerous are the evidences in the current news, that the recognition of the mutual gain in the best sense from closer association is general in the United States. It has gained greatly the past year and is yet hardly more than an opening toward the union that is distinct from political compacts and a preventive of political differences.

Orville Wright Has New Stabilizer

Successful demonstration was made at Dayton, O., on the first day of the year of the stabilizer, the device that is intended to overcome any sudden tilting of the flying machine, compensating for air currents and giving balance and poise. Orville Wright, the inventor, made 17 flights to show the three men who are judging the contests for the Robert Collier cup that the device merits the award for the greatest advance in the flying of air craft, and seven circles were described with no guiding hand. Mr. Wright holding his hands high over his head to prove that the machine was not under his control. Several times, according to the reports of the experiment, the machine dipped when struck by a new air current and every time it righted itself. The judges are represented as finding the operation of the device a pronounced success.

While Mr. Wright is reticent about the features of his device, its accomplishment of what was expected of it as a practical one for righting the air machine places it among the most important of recent inventions. His winning of the Collier cup, of which he is reported as confident, is a minor distinction to that which will be added to the others the world has conferred upon him if the stabilizer fulfills its design permanently as well as it did in the demonstration by the inventor.

SCHOOL STUDY PERIODS TO GO

WICHITA, Kan.—There will be no studying in school for high school students during the next semester, says the Eagle. By a new ruling adopted by the board of education the students' hours at school will be changed so they will have to do their studying at home. They will be divided into two divisions. One division will report at 8.15 o'clock and be dismissed at 12.30 o'clock. The other will report at 9.15 o'clock and be dismissed at 1.15 o'clock. That will give each division five periods, all of which will be for recitation. The student will go from one recitation to another. By this method of holding school, the board hopes to be able to accommodate the increasing membership.

IMMIGRATION STATION URGED
SAN FRANCISCO—A letter favoring the changing of Alcatraz island from a military prison to an immigration station has been sent to Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, says the Examiner.

Read Chandler & Co.'s

Advertisement on Last Page, Sec. 1, of the sale of \$80,000 worth of

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Women's black silk hose, black silk with lisle sole and top, black silk lises, in medium, light and heavy weights; plain and medium-weight lises; white, tan and colored silk lises; out-sizes and wide tops; medium-weight cottons and ingrain cotton, both regular and out-size. Usual price 50c per pair, special..... 25c
Women's pure thread silk with lisle sole and lisle tops, in black, white, tan and the prevailing evening shades; also black lisle, with self and colored embroidered ankles, and plain lises; out-size silk lisle and wide tops. Usual prices 75c and \$1.00 per pair, special..... 45c
Women's silks, both plain and embroidered, and the very finest quality of lises, and lises with self colored embroidered ankles. Usual prices \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair, special..... 65c

FOR MEN

Men's full-fashioned and seamless silk hose, in blacks, plain colors and fancies, black and colored silk lises, in light and medium weights. Usual price 50c per pair, special..... 25c
Men's plain and black silk socks with lisle soles; also silk socks in the following colors: tan, gray, navy, purple, helio, suede, burgundy and green, black and colored silk lises and silk lises with self and white clocks; also accordion ribbed silk lises. Usual prices 75c and \$1.00 per pair, special..... 45c

January Clearance Sale

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BETTER CLASS OF FARMERS SOUGHT FOR FAR WEST

Director of Reclamation Service Says Cultivation of Soil and Not Speculation Is Needed

RENO, Nev.—After a trip through the West which included a visit to the Lahontan project in Churchill county, Director F. H. Newell of the reclamation service has issued a statement in which it is indicated that "future development of agricultural lands of the arid West is to be accomplished by a more intelligent effort to secure settlers who will cultivate the soil rather than speculate on the advance in land prices." "There is a better appreciation today," he says in the Gazette, "of the real difficulties incident to subduing a desert farm and also of the fact that the West still offers opportunities to men of moderate means as well as to men without ready money who are willing to work hard. Actual failures on

PACIFIC THEATER CIRCUIT PLANNED

SEATTLE, Wash.—A new theatrical circuit which eventually, it is planned, will include the principal cities on the Pacific coast, is to be established by Keating & Flood, proprietors of the Tivoli, says the Sun. The Princess theater in Tacoma will be used in the circuit by the Keating & Flood companies. The Tacoma theater will open Jan. 11. As soon as possible all the towns between Seattle and Portland will be numbered in the circuit, including Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Chehalis, Centralia and Vancouver.

ANOTHER MASTODON FOUND
BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS, Va.—Twenty feet below the surface a mastodon's skeleton 30 feet in length has been found near here. S. D. Taliaferro of Salem, Va., superintendent of a limestone crushing plant, made the discovery.

ASIA'S CLAMOR FOR CHRISTIANITY TOLD STUDENTS

KANSAS CITY—Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the executive committee of the Student Volunteer movement, in an address here Friday night declared that students of Asia are taking up the study of Christianity earnestly. At the end of Dr. Mott's lectures 1600 non-Christians had put themselves on record by pledges to give a close study to Christianity. At a conference Friday of 200 editors of college papers Talcott Williams, director of the school of journalism at Columbia University, urged that college papers look more to the serious side of existence. Secretary Bryan will address the convention tonight.

LEWIS NIXON TAKES NEW JOB
NEW YORK—Lewis Nixon, naval architect and shipbuilder, has agreed to become commissioner of public works in Richmond. In 1890 he designed the battleships Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts.



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JOHN McE. BOWMAN, Vice President

Inauguration Plans Are Made

Outgoing of Governor Foss and Incoming of Governor Walsh Are to Follow After Custom Made Law by Time

LEGISLATURE TO MEET

Almost the final official act of prominence of Governor Foss will take place Wednesday when he administers the three formal oaths of office to the members-elect of the Legislature of 1914. In turn, the legislators in joint convention on the following day will, through the president of the Senate, swear in the Governor-elect, David I. Walsh, and a new administration will have begun on Beacon hill.

Governor Foss is expected to be at his office to greet his successor on the day the latter is sworn in and formally takes office. Then, if he follows precedent, the retiring Governor will depart quietly and without formality some time during the inauguration exercises or the reception of the new Governor to his friends.

Not the least of those who figure in the inauguration day exercises is the elevator operator on the House elevator, which is used by the executive officials, for on him rests the responsibility of seeing that the departing Governor leaves the building according to time-honored custom. Whereas, Mr. Foss has been accustomed to enter and leave the State House by the side door in the east end of the Bulfinch front, he will be directed Thursday to leave the elevator at the second floor and depart through the main entrance leading to the broad steps to the State House from Beacon street, which is only opened on special occasions.

Probably, one or more of those who have served faithfully the retiring chief executive, one of his secretaries or a member of his staff, will accompany him, but otherwise the passing of the three years' Governor back to his business probably will be unobserved.

Before the two branches meet in their respective chambers Wednesday to be sworn in by Governor Foss, caucuses will have been held by the members by parties and candidates for president and speaker chosen. The balloting for presiding officers will begin soon after the Governor has formally told the legislators that they may begin the business before them.

The legislators have to elect a clerk and assistant clerk for each branch and a sergeant-at-arms. They in turn appoint their subordinates.

The committees of the Legislature usually are announced soon after the presiding officers have made their acceptance speeches. After the reading of

some of the bills which have been presented the two branches adjourn to meet for the inauguration of the Governor-elect on the following day.

Senator Calvin Coolidge of Northampton is expected to be chosen president of the Senate on the first ballot, the Republicans in the upper branch having a majority and being agreed on Mr. Coolidge as their candidate. As no party has a majority in the House there may be delay electing a speaker, but this in no way will delay the inauguration exercises.

Thursday both branches are due to meet in their chambers at 11 a. m., and after certain formalities to meet in joint convention in the House chamber. The speaker, or temporary presiding officer who would be the senior member-elect in case no speaker had been chosen, turns the gavel over to the president of the Senate, who takes charge until the close of the inauguration exercises.

The Governor-elect, accompanied by civil, military and judicial officials and personal friends, enters the chamber after notification from the joint convention is sworn in, and reads his inaugural message. After the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, Edward P. Barry, and the councilors-elect have been sworn in the inauguration party returns to the executive department where an informal reception will be held.

The legislators adjourn after the reading of more bills.

MAINE DECIDES TO BUILD ROADS

AUGUSTA, Me.—The state highway commission voted last night to lay out an interlocking system of state highways aggregating 1338 miles.

The first stretch of these state roads will begin at the Maine end of the bridge from Portsmouth, N. H., in Kittery, and extend 50 miles to Portland. The New Hampshire line will also be touched along the Saco river, Androscoggin river and Rangeley lake routes. The other routes will cover the state with a network of lines.

BOARD PROPOSED FOR PLAYGROUNDS

STOCKTON, Cal.—At a recent meeting of the city council an ordinance was offered which provides for the appointment of a permanent playgrounds commission, to consist of five members to be appointed by the council, to serve without pay and to belong to the department of public works.

City Engineer W. G. Hunter gave notice to the council of his intention to retire from office after Jan. 1.

OAKLAND PLANS TO SPEND LARGE HARBOR FUND

Improvements to Be Made in Key Route Basin, It Is Estimated, Will Cost \$10,380,000 When Completed, Engineer Says

START MADE SOON

SAN FRANCISCO—Harbor development in the Key Route basin planned by Oakland will cost \$10,380,000 when completed. The first unit of the scheme will cost \$2,750,000, according to the estimates made public by the city engineer's office at a meeting of the harbor development committee of the Commercial Club.

When the Commercial Club arranged the conference of officials and commercial leaders of the east bay cities, at which the general scheme of the Rees harbor plan was approved, it was agreed that the plans for Oakland's development of the Key Route basin be modified to coincide with this plan, and Harbor Engineer Tom Risley was asked to prepare an estimate of probable cost.

The plan provides for the establishment of a series of piers extending westerly from the present bulkhead line to the eastern and southern line of the ship channel, provided for in the Rees plan, says the Examiner.

This dredging will cost \$280,000, according to estimates; the construction of piers and wharves, \$3,700,000; equipment with cranes for handling cargoes, \$3,100,000; development of land, reclaimed streets, sewers, etc., \$3,300,000. It is estimated that the land will easily be worth \$3,000,000 when ready to lease.

A proposal to establish an island in Brooklyn basin was discussed and was taken under advisement by Mayor Mott and other city officials and the members of the harbor committee.

DALLAS BEARS TO HAVE NEW DEN

DALLAS, Tex.—It is expected that the bear den in the zoological gardens in Forest park soon will be ready for the three or more kinds of bears the city possesses. Its excavation has been completed, says the News.

The city has black bears, brown bears and is soon to have a pair from Yellowstone park.

HALF PAY ASKED FOR CAMBRIDGE RETIRED WORKERS

Bill Filed for Legislation Proposes Pension System—Another Legalizes Prison Work

A bill has been filed with the clerk of the House by Representative Patrick J. Curley of Cambridge, to provide for pensioning at half-pay certain employees of the city of Cambridge.

On petition of John F. Duffy, Representative Sanford Bates of Boston has filed a bill to provide for attachment of wages for collection of attorney's fees, and another to provide that the social law library of the county of Suffolk be replaced by a Suffolk law library for the free use of the members of the Massachusetts bar. A sum of \$25,000 may be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth to establish and maintain such library.

Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester has filed a petition and bill providing that inmates of any house of correction may be employed in any industry which shall be approved by the board of prison commissioners and the master of the house of correction in question.

John F. Duffy has left two petitions with the clerk of the House to be sponsored by some representative. The first is to provide legislation to the effect that every member of the Massachusetts bar be made a justice of the peace and notary public; and the second to establish a municipal court in the Mattapan district of the city of Boston.

GRADE CROSSING WORK IN LYNN IS HALTED BY ROAD

Completion of Track Elevation Is Delayed, It Is Said, as Part of Retrenchment Plan

LYNN, Mass.—Completion of the grade crossing elimination project is likely to be delayed for a considerable period as the Boston & Maine railroad has ordered that with the finish of the work now under contract the construction shall be stopped.

The delay will not inconvenience passenger traffic as the main part of the work has been completed. It is only the work on the third and fourth tracks which will be affected. Because of its present financial status, it is said, the road has been compelled to stop the Lynn work.

Concrete masks for the big girders crossing Central square will be finished, as will the station shelter and the Shepard street bridge. Thereafter trains from Boston will use the outside track on the east side of the central station; trains going to Boston will use the westerly rails. Placing of both island platforms in use at the station will prevent the crowded condition.

After being lowered to conform with the new conditions, Central square has been reopened to travel. The Mt. Vernon street grade problem awaits decision of the Boston & Maine officials. Sigsbee street, which formerly passed over the railroad tracks, has been lowered to pass beneath the new elevated structure and will be opened for traffic soon.

PROGRESSIVES FOR MR. WEBSTER FOR SPEAKER

Representative George P. Webster of Boxford was nominated as the Progressive candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives last night by unanimous vote of the 17 Progressive Representatives-elect at a conference in the Progressive committee room, 320 Tremont building. Thirteen of the 17 attended.

It is expected at the State House that Speaker Grafton D. Cushing will be renominated by the Republicans and Representative Martin M. Lomasney by the Democrats. The balloting for speaker will begin as a part of the early business of the Legislature when it convenes Wednesday.

PORTLAND PORT RECORDS BROKEN

PORTLAND, Me.—Export grain shipments of 1913 through the port of Portland amounted to 12,102,533 bushels. The amount was the largest in 10 years and an increase of nearly 5,000,000 bushels over 1912.

All records for the number of passengers landing here from trans-Atlantic steamers were broken, the number for the year being 26,922, immigrants bound for the Canadian Northwest comprising the greater part.

WATCH THE LOOSE NUT It is very often the case, that a loose nut on the connecting rods of the breaking system is the cause of much trouble, and care should be taken to see that these nuts are always firm. Vibration will start the nuts in some cases, and they should be looked at at frequent intervals.

Fur Announcement Extraordinary!

Beginning Monday, January 5th,

we announce

An Anniversary of the Great A. N. Cook & Co. Fur Sale

One year ago we disposed of the entire fur stock of A. N. Cook & Co., Tremont Street, which proved to be without exception the greatest fur selling event either in our history or that of any other New England Store

Such a Successful Event Warrants Perpetuating and we propose this Year to Surpass even the A. N. Cook & Co. Sale by Offering Over

\$125,000.00 Worth of High-grade Furs At About 50c. on the Dollar

This represents a purchase of over \$56,000.00 more than the Cook stock, and values greater and better than in the Cook sale of last year

Noteworthy Facts About These Furs

We sincerely believed we had reached the limit of value achievement when we announced the purchase and sale last January of the A. N. Cook & Co. fur stock. But market and weather conditions now bring to us this superb stock from a maker who, as far as we know, has never before disposed of his furs at such a reduction.

No better furs are offered by any house anywhere. Every piece in this sale is of the highest perfection,—the linings being of the highest class imported material. Most of the coats have not only shields but yokes of the silk, being a feature known only in the costliest of fur garments. Many of the coats have trimmings of contrasting furs, the latest of Paris ideas.

The coats are of selected Hudson Seal, Moleskin, Caracul, Near Seal, Chinchilla Squirrel, Natural Mink, Broadtail, Persian, Seal Dyed Otter, Natural Seal, Black and Natural Pony, Marmot, Leopard, etc., etc.

All skins in these coats not of the natural color are absolutely of the best foreign dye, another high-class feature.

Most of the muffs and scarfs in this purchase are made of whole skins and are neither leatherned nor taped,—another feature found only in the highest grade furs.

This Is Not a Bankrupt Stock

It is the best assorted fur stock we have ever had offered to us for purchase, every piece made for this season's wear, and it has been bought by us at a lower price than any similar purchase of furs we have ever made, not even excepting the A. N. Cook & Co. purchase of last year.

Be Sure to be on Hand Monday, January 5th, to share in this Wonderful Sale.

All furs advertised in this sale as "Hudson Seal" are Dyed Muskrat, but the name Hudson Seal is universally used in the trade to describe this fur, and is generally understood

SECOND FLOOR, MAIN STORE

Jordan Marsh Company

Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

WORCESTER CONSIDERS TROLLEY LOOP THROUGH ITS COMMON

WORCESTER, Mass.—A trolley loop through a new street across the common and two trolley waiting stations thereon comprise a plan now put out for this city. Mayor Wright has expressed approval as a means of solving congested traffic problems.

If this plan is adopted it will provide a parallel street to Main street, from Commercial street through the common to Portland street, giving an extra avenue of traffic. Widening of other streets would make

it possible to send some of the present service over the new streets. To offset that loss of common land, it is proposed that the mall at the rear of city hall should be cut down to a width of about 10 feet and grass planted to the new boundary line. A 50-foot street through the common would require about 38 feet in addition to the granolithic walk now running through the center

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page nine)

hour Miss Helen Appleton lectured on "The Cultivation of the Speaking Voice." Next week current events will be given by Mrs. W. A. Gray and the second hour H. W. L. Hubbard will give an opera talk.

Discussion of "Economy in Food," claimed the attention of the domestic science class of the Reading Woman's Club at Monday's meeting, with Mrs. Frank E. Crafts of Woburn street, the members participating. The history class met on Wednesday with Mrs. A. F. Thomas of 30 Prospect street. Next Friday evening the annual gentlemen's night will be held in Odd Fellows hall, and the committee, Mrs. Luella Roberts, Mrs. Florence Libbey and Mrs. Josephine White, have been preparing a special program which will include a reception, dramatic readings from "The Helpmate" by Miss Maude Scheerer and social features.

The history and current events department, Mrs. Nellie K. Patch, chairman, had charge of the meeting of the Stoneham Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon and presented Mrs. Anna Stevens Durea, who lectured on "Little Citizens of the World," dealing with the world peace movement, which she represents. Miss Lila Stone Martin was pleasing in a group of vocal solos. An afternoon of special interest is anticipated for Jan. 13, when Mrs. Ada B. Webster's music and art department will present a musical. Miss Ellie Briggs, soprano, Bernard Ferguson, baritone, Karl Havlicek, violinist, and Earle William Smith, pianist, will be the assisting musicians.

Five hundred club ladies and guests attended the open meeting of the Lexington Outlook Club in the town hall Tuesday afternoon, and heard Miss Katherine Whitman on Waltham street. This will be the third meeting of the year, and a program is being arranged by the hostess, Miss Whitman.

On the afternoon of Jan. 12, there will be an illustrated lecture in the Union church vestry, Waban, by Herbert W. Gleason on "Luther Burbank and His Wonderful Plant Production."

The next regular meeting of the Roslindale Community Club will be held Jan. 9 at the Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington avenue, and will be in charge of the education committee, Mrs. Henry Lewis Johnson, chairman. After the business meeting Prof. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum will address the club on "Art in the Museum and the Home." Special cars will leave Roslindale, corner of Ashland and Washington streets, at 1:30 p. m., direct to the museum, returning, due in Roslindale at

Munroe on Lowell street, East Lexington. Mrs. Charles C. Doe had the program in charge, and she reviewed Henry Sydney Harrison's novel, entitled "V. V.'s Eyes." Miss Munroe had charge of the social hour.

The annual New Year's party of the Lexington Old Belfry Club took place Wednesday evening. Musical selections were rendered by Poole's orchestra. This afternoon the members are to entertain several hundred children of Lexington at the annual children's entertainment in the hall. Pitt Parker, cartoonist and clay molder, will be the entertainer. Charles Everett Beane is to give an illustrated lecture before the club on the evening of Jan. 12.

Upward of 50 persons attended the regular quarterly social of the Lexington Whatsoever Club Saturday evening in the upper Sunday school room of the Hancock Congregational church. Miss Buck sang a Japanese song, accompanied on the piano by Miss Margaret Buck. Dressed as Moslems, Miss Prudence Herick and Miss Helen Brown gave messages from the Moslem women. Charles Watt, president of the senior class of the Lexington high school, recited "The Race," and members of the club sang, accompanied by Miss Marjory Newell, who played the tambourine and castanets. Refreshments were served by Miss Melissa Watson, Miss Marjory Newell, Miss Madeline Newell and Mrs. George Edward Martin. At the club meeting last Sunday afternoon Mrs. Knapp, formerly a missionary of Turkey, told of her work there.

The January meeting of the Monday Club of Lexington will be held Monday afternoon in the home of Miss Katherine Whitman on Waltham street. This will be the third meeting of the year, and a program is being arranged by the hostess, Miss Whitman.

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4:45. The parliamentary law class met Wednesday morning and some of the members went to city hall, where Mayor Fitzgerald gave a hearing to Roslindale citizens in regard to changing the site for the new municipal building.

Woman's Get Together Club of St. Peter's Episcopal church of Beverly will give a reception to the members of the parish at its meeting Tuesday evening. H. H. Atherton, probate register of Salem, will give an illustrated lecture on "Yellowstone Park." The newly organized Glee Club will make its debut.

"The Balkans" will be the subject of an address by the Rev. William Washburn Sleeper at the regular meeting of the Thought and Work Club of Salem on Jan. 10. Mrs. Walter B. Edgell will be hostess.

Alton Briggs addressed the Waban Woman's Club on the "Food Supply in New England" at the home of Mrs. Lewis Bacon on Monday afternoon. He discussed the high cost of living, giving among reasons for it the excessive luxury of today, the increase of wages with the decrease of working hours, and the fact that the population in the consuming area of New England was increasing three times as fast as in the producing area. He was a strong advocate for the "Back to the Farm" movement and of cold storage, saying the latter was an absolute necessity. Taking eggs for an example, he said, 75 per cent are produced during April, May and June and if not stored people of ordinary means would be unable to obtain any by November or December.

Lynn 1884 held a "character day" at its last meeting on Thursday. The program included the following numbers: Paderewski in a Chopin selection, by Louis G. Amick; address, Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, by Mrs. Adelaide Jones; selection from Samson and Delilah, Mme. Louise Homer, by Miss Eleanor Edson; personal interview between John Kendrick Bangs and a newspaper reporter, by Mrs. Mabel E. Murray and Mrs. Luella N. Kimball; selection from Carmen, Mme. Calve, by Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart, and some original poems of sentiment, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, by Miss Mary W. Vassar. Following the regular program a reception by W. J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan, impersonated by Mrs. Ruth H. Pevear and Mrs. Harriet B. Russell closed the meeting. The hostess of the afternoon was Mrs. Mary F. Little.

Miss Clara Southwick, assistant secretary of the Consumers League, is to give an address next Thursday at the January meeting of the Boston Proofreaders Association.

MOTION PICTURES MAY CAUSE CUT IN THEATER PRICES

Development of "Silent Drama,"
With Specialization in High-
Class Productions, One Factor
Demanding Readjustment

GOOD PLAYS WANTED

"Within three years we shall find that many of the high grade theaters will have to lower their prices and many of the high grade motion picture houses will have to raise their prices." Thus spoke a well-known theatrical manager, who is thoroughly familiar with the present theatrical situation, and has watched the motion picture develop until today it promises to exert an influence on the entire field of theatrical production.

Those who have noticed the motion picture shows emptying the galleries of practically all of the play houses have been dimly aware that a change of this kind was taking place. The sudden disappearance of the melodrama that used to flaunt its flaming titles on the bill boards of popular priced houses likewise has indicated a change in public taste. And any one who has watched the silent drama patronized night after night by many thousands of people, many of whom formerly attended the regular theaters, must have realized that the two forms of entertainment are now to a degree directly competitive. Of late the question has arisen, "Will the theaters have to lower their prices?" Or, to put it in more comprehensive terms, how will the motion picture affect the value that the public is getting for its money?

Effect Already Marked

In the last year or two the stage has not by any means won the unqualified support of the public. Many plays have failed. Many more have been forced to play to half-empty houses, and more than one high-grade theater has been turned into a vaudeville and motion picture house.

Now the business of theatrical production is an exceedingly complicated one. It is dependant upon the combined talents of the author, the actor, the producer, the manager and the press agent. Moreover, its results are judged by a public taste that cannot always be foreseen. Obviously, therefore, it is not easy to put a finger on the reason for the present situation. Along Broadway they refer to it as "the great mystery." But a few reasons have been earnestly advanced again and again, including the high cost of living, the automobile, too many good theaters, too few good plays, and the destruction of stage illusions by magazine articles. Of late, however, it is the "movies" that have been called on to bear the burden of the blame, and a glance over the recent history of the two dramatic fields tends to bear this out.

Few people realize the rapid strides taken by the motion picture in the last year or two. Its artistic growth is indicated by the fact that today it is beginning to draw on the abilities of playwrights, producers and actors. Its commercial growth is indicated by the fact that by the end of 1913 the American film concerns have shipped abroad in one year 25,000 miles of films.

No more significant indication of the wonderful development of the dramatic field for motion pictures is needed perhaps than the tendency of the great producing concerns to specialize. Some are confining their efforts largely to great spectacular effects such as "Quo Vadis" and "The Last Days of Pompeii," calling for the employment of great numbers of supernumeraries and mammoth artificial settings. The cost of producing one of these is said to have reached \$500,000.

Producers of another group are allying their work more closely with the regular stage and are placing before the patrons of the 10 cent theaters well known dramas enacted by prominent players. Thus we have Bernhardt in "Queen Elizabeth," Forbes-Robertson in "Hamlet," Mrs. Fiske in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and Hackett in "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Members of a third group of producers are sending large companies on globe encircling tours, equipped with dramatized versions of popular stories by writers, such as Richard Harding Davis, Lloyd Osbourne, Jack London and Dickens, and prepared to enact them in the countries described therein. Others are enacting the biographies of famous men, chapters from history, and yet others are turning out travel views from the South Pole to "darkest" Africa.

Picture Prices Rise

A hint of the possible future high priced film theater is given by the prices charged by some of the theaters showing the more elaborate films, the better seats selling as high as \$1.50. A prominent producer recently emphasized this, saying that everything pointed to gradations in film theaters, as in the regular houses. He foresaw, he said, a first grade of pictures, made by motion picture concerns but exploited after the manner of theatrical productions; a second grade, corresponding to the popular-priced playhouse circuit, and a third to supply the 5-cent houses.

In harmony with this probable appearance of the higher priced motion picture theater one sees an increasing artistic appreciation on the part of producers and public. The censorship is more severe, and while there still is a clinging to sensationalism among some companies, elsewhere there is an encouraging reaching out for higher class

audiences. Look over the audience at one of the better houses and you will see there practically the same class that makes up a regular theater audience.

The Bijou theater in Boston, which has been developed by Mrs. Josephine Clement, is an interesting experiment in the field of high-grade production, with a low price of admission. Mrs. Clement has done away with the cheap vaudeville acts, which have kept so many people away from motion picture houses, and has substituted musical numbers by local students, an innovation much appreciated by her patrons.

In Washington, D. C., where the law allows pictures to be shown in rapid succession, is another example of this kind of theater. The Masonic Temple theater, charging 10 cents, draws some of the best audiences in the city. Every evening 20 or 30 automobiles may be seen drawn up outside, and congressmen and their families are frequent patrons.

Attendance figures for the motion picture theaters are surprising to most people. In New York city are about 900 houses showing films, and the daily attendance has been conservatively estimated at well over 400,000 people, and the yearly attendance at over 100,000,000. In Chicago there are 700 of these theaters, and 70,000,000 people are said to patronize them in a year. And thus far the fields of color photography and talking pictures are practically untouched.

Old Lines Changed

In the theatrical field the feeling prevails that something is wrong. Managers are asking themselves what it is, critics are supplying them with contradictory answers, and the public is as much at sea as anybody, though convinced that many plays do not give them the value of their money. A recent critical article in the Monitor attributed much of this to incompetence in play writing and producing, crass commercialism and mistaken notions about the province of the theater; to these might be added hasty preparation and an attempt to fill too many theaters.

To conclude, however, that the American stage is fundamentally declining in value would be erroneous. Fundamentally, the American stage is believed to be in a period of wholesome and promising growth, but it is very evident that it is passing through a difficult phase, due largely to a great diffusion of interest on the part of the public, a diffusion of organization resulting from the breaking down of the centralization of the theatrical trust, and a sudden influx of commercial interests, including the real estate and theater building speculators.

In New York, the producing city, 181 productions were brought out last season, and of these 75 failed. The reasons already mentioned will account for most of these results, but it is interesting to see here the effects of the pictures. Because the galleries, which are a good source of profit, are now largely deserted, George N. Cohan last year tried to persuade the managers to drop all gallery prices to 25 cents. They did not agree to this plan, and it is thought doubtful that it would have succeeded. Now the New York theaters are trying to make up their losses in other ways. The Klaw & Erlanger interests and the Shubert interests are showing motion pictures in their regular theaters afternoons, excepting matinee days. But the way out as foreseen by many is in the direction of better value for the money, either by better attractions, lower prices, or both.

Costs Too Great

It is said that the largest possibility for economy lies in reduction of salaries and in simplification of production. The house charges—that is, the cost of running the theater—have been steadily increasing. Rents are higher, advertising costs more, and taxes are heavier. Labor is higher, too. It has appealed to American audiences to see real griddle cakes being cooked, real doors that slam, and almost real trees, and staging cost has steadily advanced. It is generally said that it is too high, and that some reversion to more simple and conventional settings may be looked for.

Salaries of American actors now are altogether too high, according to some of those familiar with the situation. This has been due largely to the contest between the two syndicates, but an amalgamation is now announced and salaries may drop. Excepting the popular stars who, it is expected, will always receive rich rewards, salaries may be judged by these typical estimates as given by a prominent manager: John Barrymore, \$800 weekly; William Courtney, \$500; Richard Bennett, \$500; Bruce McRae, \$500; Laurette Taylor, now playing in "Peg o' My Heart," \$600; Helen Ware, \$750. Supporting actors receive from \$300, for a good juvenile, to \$35 for small parts. One promising aspect of this phase lies in the gradual decline of the "star system," which often meant a big star and a poor play.

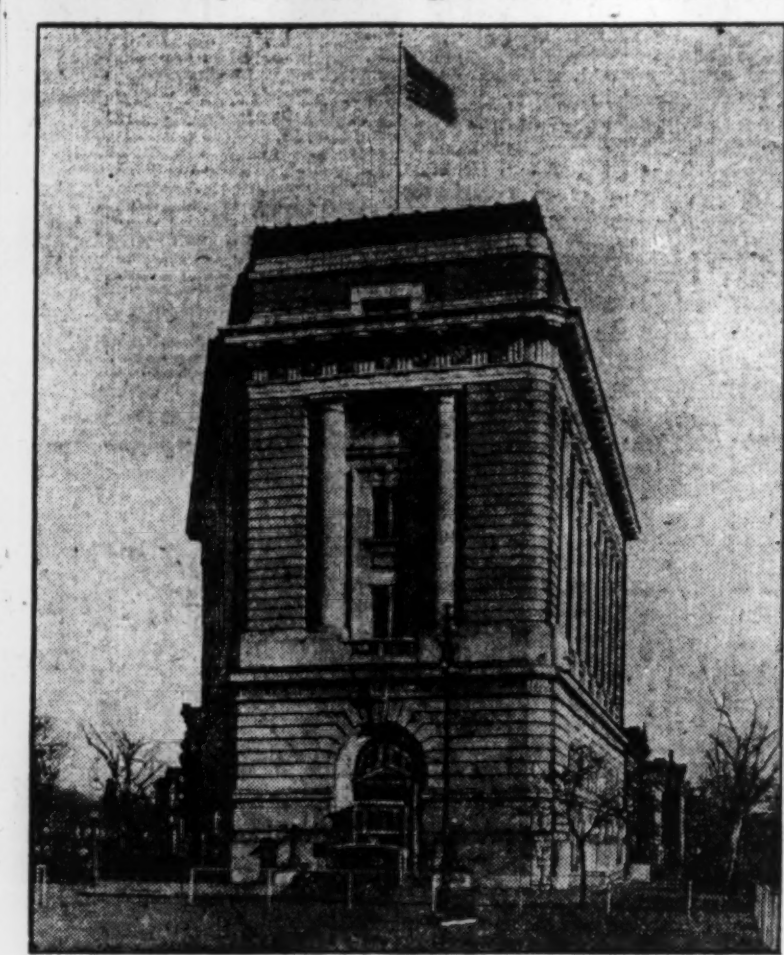
Plays Rather Than Stars

American audiences are beginning to look to the play rather than the stars. Some of the best recent successes have been with a mediocre company and a good play, while theatergoers have seen three or four stars crowded into a poor play without success.

One more phase of the situation that attracts attention is the great increase in the number of theaters in New York. This is of importance throughout the United States because New York's judgment is intimately connected with the success or failure of most plays. What New York doesn't like rarely goes out on the road. But in an attempt to rush through enough plays to fill all their

theaters the New York managers, it is said, are inclined to lower their standards.

People are becoming more independent



(Clinedinst photo, Washington, D. C.)
Masonic building, Washington, D. C., in which high grade views are shown

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

Middlesex-Essex Pomona grange, comprising the societies of Reading, Melrose, North Reading, Woburn, Wilmington, Stoneham, Wakefield, Saugus, Everett and Lynnfield, has elected: Master, Edwin C. Miller, Wakefield; overseer, C. B. Osborne, Wilmington; lecturer, A. L. Goodwin, Melrose; steward, A. N. Sanders, Everett; assistant steward, G. W. Abbott, Lynnfield; chaplain, Mrs. E. Moses, Saugus; treasurer, Henry R. Johnson, Reading; secretary, Miss Mary Breslin, Woburn; gatekeeper, Fred Richardson, Woburn; crier, Mrs. Lillian Knight, Reading; pomona, Mrs. Edwin C. Miller, Wakefield; flora, Mrs. S. E. Spencer, Everett; lady assistant steward, Mrs. E. M. Smith, Lynnfield.

CONCORD

To prevent traffic congestion at Main and Walden streets, the road commissioners have placed a guide post in the center of Walden street on a line with the south side of Main street, directing vehicles to keep on the right side of the highways at this point.

The ladies of the Concord Junction and Bedford branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are to meet with the Concord Union on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 13, in the home of Mrs. Henry C. Rolfe, on Middle street, to listen to reports of the National and World W. C. T. U. conventions.

REVERE

Under the auspices of the boy scouts a film of motion pictures, "The Making of a Boy Scout," will be presented in the town hall this evening.

Next week will be observed as a week of prayer by the Trinity Congregational church. Monday evening there will be the annual election of officers; Tuesday evening the sermon will be preached by the Rev. William McNair of Cambridge; Wednesday evening by the Rev. Tyler Grant of Somerville; Thursday evening by the Rev. Willis A. Hadley, of Chelsea; Friday evening by the Rev. Carl Steadman of Somerville.

CHELSEA

At the First Congregational church Sunday morning the mortgage on the church property which has recently been paid off will be burned at the morning service.

Next week will be observed as a week of prayer at the Cary avenue church and these clergymen will assist: Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the Rev. W. G. Chaffee of East Boston; Thursday, the Rev. E. E. Marsh of Charlestown; Friday, the Rev. J. S. Allen of Everett.

MAYNARD

The regular monthly meeting of the Maynard Woman's Club will be held in Masonic hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 13, when Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, is to give a lecture on "Civics." Harry Fowler will contribute to the musical program with a number of vocal solos.

The recently elected officers of Maynard lodge, I. O. O. F., are to be installed in Odd Fellows hall later in the month.

ROCKLAND

Officers of Hartuff camp, S. V., and the Sons of Veterans Ladies Auxiliary, will be installed jointly in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

Standish lodge 177, I. O. O. F., has chosen Edward H. Tolman as noble grand.

ABINGTON

The Board of Trade holds a special meeting in Grand Army hall Wednesday evening.

ARLINGTON

At the annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Trinity Baptist church of East Arlington, these officers were elected: President, John R. Jones; vice-president, Idella Dykens; secretary, Miss Florence Ganong; treasurer, Horace Aiken; chairman of the good citizenship committee, M. H. Meyer, and chairman of the social committee, Miss Pearl Freeman.

A public joint installation of recently elected officers of the Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans, ladies auxiliary, No. 45, and Francis Gould Woman's Relief Corps, No. 43, takes place Monday evening in Grand Army hall at 7:30 o'clock.

MEDFIELD

The Hannah Adams Club will observe its twentieth anniversary at the Unitarian church next Wednesday afternoon.

Medfield lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Walter A. Cleverley; vice-grand, Frank L. Travers; financial secretary, James L. Atherton; treasurer, Harry S. Mason; recording secretary, Percy M. Johnson; trustee for three years, Herbert H. Thorne; representatives to the grand lodge, William H. Everett, Emory H. Turner and George C. Holbrook.

MALDEN

Fire Commissioner William W. Campbell is assembling a motor repair shop for the apparatus of the department at the Ashland-street station where Master Mechanic Edward Brooks has been placed in charge.

Resolute Rebekah lodge held a public installation of officers in Odd Fellows temple last evening.

The Rev. Robert Kennedy of the Linden Methodist church has been extended an invitation to remain another year as pastor of the church.

BROOKLINE

A series of civil conferences, following the custom of the past three years, has been arranged for Sunday evenings at 8 p. m., at All Saints parish house, Brookline. The speaker for tomorrow night will be Dr. Albert E. Dunmore, who, under the subject, "Pilgrims in Far Lands," will describe civic conditions in certain cities.

MEDFORD

The board of aldermen has voted "no action necessary" on the bill of Representative Benjamin S. Haines to reduce the membership of the board of aldermen.

Members of the Medford high football squad were tendered a dinner last evening by Medford merchants in the Lorin L. Dame school hall.

QUINCY

Miss Mary L. Fernald has presented George L. Gill Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., of which she is a member, a silk flag.

The Wollaston Woman's Club meets in the assembly hall of the Wollaston school Tuesday evening.

The "District School" will be presented in the Universalist church Tuesday evening.

ACTION CENTER

The public schools will reopen Monday morning.

The new officers of Action grange, will be installed at the town hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 13.

Roger E. Tingley will lead the meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock in the Congregational church.

women; 50 magazines where there were a dozen a few years ago. The automobile means out-door recreation, and has developed suburban residence, and suburbanites seldom care to come to the city a second time in a day. Many would rather go round the corner to a motion picture show. Around Boston, at least, the theater trains are no longer crowded.

And yet any one who forms the opinion that the theatrical business in the United States is in a disastrous condition must be unacquainted with the history of the drama, its established position and its immense popularity in a nation prosperous and looking for entertainment.

The ever increasing intelligent appreciation of the public at last has called upon many producers to cease speculating in plays and play houses, and looking upon the business of producing as a risk. But, it is believed, it will mean that the audience is to bring to the theater a much more hearty support and enjoyment of the play that is good. It is seen that the competition of the motion picture houses is aiding greatly in this work of improvement.

That no reduction in the prices of all theaters is to be looked for was pointed out by George M. Cohan, a successful producer as well as a popular actor, to a representative of the Monitor.

"Remember," said he, "if you have a poor play you can't get people to come to it. You can't even give tickets away in the department stores. But if you have a good attraction you can't keep people away. You may charge \$10 a seat and they will come."

There will always be, it is said, attractions, but it is proving impossible to turn out poor plays, short plays and offensive plays, charge high prices, and fill an increasing number of theaters. The theater no longer has a monopoly, and it must earn its audiences.

WAKEFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Weld, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Glidden, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Carr, Miss S. Fannie Parker and George W. Abbott have been appointed by Harmony chapter, E. O. S., to have charge of the annual concert in the town hall Feb. 20.

H. M. Warren camp 34, S. of V., and Auxiliary 13 have selected the following officers: Camp 34—Commander, Joseph W. Fuller; S. V. C., Irvin R. Phipps; J. V. C., Harry E. Whitford; secretary, Arthur E. Parks; treasurer, John A. Baxter; camp council, C. H. Eldredge; J. H. Draper, W. E. Packard; chaplain, Bruce Wilkinson; patriotic instructor, Dr. E. W. Homan; color bearer, Harold Eastman; musician, C. H. Eldredge; I. G., Clarence R. Eldredge; O. G., Ward Stone. Auxiliary 13—President, Mrs. Cora A. Niles; vice-president, Mrs. Cora E. Shea; chaplain, Mrs. Ida B. Homan; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Arletta Draper; guide, Miss Louise M. Young; assistant guide, Mrs. Millicent Fuller; secretary, Mrs. Emily Marion; color bearers, Miss Gladys Eastman, Miss Florence Fravel; judge advocate, Dr. E. W. Homan.

LEXINGTON

The second annual military and civic assembly of the Lexington Minute Men will be held in the town hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, under the direction of Maj. Alfred Pierce.

The ninth annual concert and assembly of the Lexington Firemen's Benefit Association takes place in the town hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, when the Waltham Colonial Singing orchestra is to appear.

The Whatsoever Club and the Boys Club will meet in the chapel and upper Sunday school room at the Hancock Congregational church tomorrow at 6 p. m.

HANOVER

At the annual meeting held in Ventrass hall, Marshfield, of the third district Massachusetts State Poultry Association, John F. Hatch of Rockland was elected chairman; Frank E. Buker, Abington, secretary and treasurer; Henry T. Lincoln of North Scituate, executive committee.

WATERTOWN

Officers of the Sunday school of St. Johns Methodist church have been elected as follows: Superintendent, A. Alonzo Huse; first assistant, Willis C. Hamblin; second assistant, Curtis W. Boxby; secretary, Edward Maxwell; assistant secretary, Raymond Ripley; treasurer, Lester Shipton; librarians, Mrs. Mabel Wilbur, Miss Lou Pollock; pianist, Miss Mildred Littlefield.

WINTHROP

The annual parish meeting of St. Luke's Episcopal church is called for Jan. 12.

The Lowest Mark-Down Sale
Fur Coats
for Men and Women
AT PRICES BELOW THE LOWEST
MARK-DOWN SALE
Thomas I. McMackin
70 Franklin Street, Boston

Sale for ONE DAY ONLY
By Chandler & Co. of
Large Oriental
Carpets
at just two prices
\$125 and \$200
Worth in some instances double.
See Chandler & Co.'s Advertisement on
Last Page, Sec. 1.

At Houghton & Dutton's

Monday, 10 Lbs. of Sugar Free With Ceresota Flour

AGAIN this remarkable offer to further advertise the famous Ceresota Flour.

10 lbs. of finest granulated Sugar free with every barrel of Ceresota Flour purchased Monday, and we are happy to say the price of this finest bread and pastry flour is \$1.00 less than a year ago. Remember this great bargain for Monday only.

100 Lbs. Finest Granulated Sugar for \$4.25
Here again we help reduce the cost of living. A year ago the price was \$5.25, and in some stores \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Monday, \$1.00 to \$1.25 less than a year ago, at \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

Still the Lowest Prices on Groceries

23c Catsup—Blue Label Catsup, Per bottle.....18c	5c Soap—Lifebuoy Soap.....15c
15c Peas—Wisconsin Early June Peas, Per can.....10c	12c Mustard—Golden Tree Prepared Mustard, Per bottle.....8c
15c Rice—Quaker Puffed Rice, Per package.....11c	20c Cocoa—Lowmeyer's Breakfast Cocoa, Per can.....15c
Tomatoes—Richardson & Robbins' very best Tomatoes, Per can.....13c	15c Spinach—Early Garden Spinach.....2 glass jars 25c
15c Cream of Wheat—Per package.....12c	13c Peaches—California Evaporated Peaches, Per lb.....9c
5c Unseeded Biscuits.....3 for 10c	15c Corn—Bridal Bell Corn, Per can.....11c
Tomato Soup—14 Oz. Cans Richardson & Robbins' Concentrated Tomato Soup, Per can.....8c	5c Welcome Soap.....10 bars 36c
10c Rice—Natural Brown Rice.....2 lbs. 15c	10c Quaker Rolled Oats.....2 pkgs. 15c
13c Raisins—Fancy Seeded Raisins, Per package.....10c	14c Currants—Fancy Cleaned Currants, Per package.....10c
25c Peaches—California Lemon Cling Peaches, Per can.....20c	90c Olive Oil—Angel Brand Pure Virgin Italian Olive Oil, Per quart.....72c

A Legal Stamp With Each 10c Purchase
Mail Orders Carefully Filled
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.
New England's Greatest Cash Store
Beacon-Somerset Bldg., Pemberton St., Boston-Trimont St.

MELROSE

Miss Mary A. Kenah, retiring president of the Daughters of Veterans, has received a gold badge and a chain and pendant from the members of the tent.

The city government will meet for organization Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Public inaugural exercises will be held in Memorial hall at 8 in the evening.

The annual reunion of the class of 1904, Melrose high school, will be held Monday evening at the high school.

EVERETT

The order for changes in the city charter abolishing the common council failed to receive concurrent action by the aldermen and councilmen in their final session and will go over to the next boards. The order provides for a referendum vote on the question of the proposed change.

WALTHAM

The following have been elected officers of the Asbury Temple Sunday school: Superintendent, J. W. Chase; secretary, Miss Nellie Avery; treasurer, Miss Mary Barnard; librarian, Mrs. E. L. Folsom; pianist, Miss Eva Richardson.

MARLBORO

The next social of the Odd Fellows will be given Jan. 23.

The annual dinner of the Board of Trade will take place Jan. 21. The election of officers will also take place at that time.

WHITMAN

Miss Marion Woodhead, teacher of the sixth grade of the Dyer school, has resigned and accepted a position in the public schools of Leominster.

BROCKTON

Congressman Edward Gilmore has accepted an invitation to attend, as a guest, the dinner of the Economic Club of Brockton, Tuesday evening, Jan. 6.

FRAMINGHAM

The choir of the Park Street Baptist church will sing the cantata, "The Holy City," at the church Jan. 11.

EAST CAMBRIDGE

A meeting of the trustees of the public library will be held Monday evening.

POET RETURNS \$200 OF \$250 PRIZE TO AID COLLEAGUES

CHICAGO—Two hundred dollars of a \$250 prize for the best poem submitted to a magazine during the first year of its existence, which was won by William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, has been sent back. He makes two proposals for the disposition of the \$200 returned. One is that it be given to "some young American writer," and the other that it be given to Ezra Pound, whose "metrical experiments show a vigorous imaginative mind."

The Irish poet declared that with the \$50 he keeps he will get Sturge Moore to make him a bookplate and so shall have a permanent memory of the magazine which awarded the prize.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS' SAFETY CONFIRMED

OTTAWA, Ont.—That the Anderson section of the Stefansson Arctic expedition is safely hauled in is confirmed in a letter received by the department of naval service written by Capt. L. L. Lane of the schooner Polar Bear. Captain Lane states he passed four days with Dr. R. M. Anderson and his associates, who are in winter quarters with the vessels Alaska and Mary Sachs.

No further word has been received from Mr. Stefansson, but the officers of the department here express beliefs of security in his welfare.

PRESIDENT HEARS OF MORGAN MOVE

GULFPORT, Miss.—President Wilson had just finished his game of golf here on Friday when a despatch telling of the retirement of members of J. P. Morgan & Co. from the directorates of many important corporations was read to him. The President listened attentively. "That is very interesting," he said at its conclusion. Asked if he had anything to say regarding the matter, Mr. Wilson answered: "Oh, no."

COMMERCE CHAMBER AIDS SPOKANE

After Greatly Advancing City's Progress and Assisting Farmers About, Organization Is to Develop Use of Raw Materials

PLANS 1915 STOP-OVER

SPOKANE, Wash.—This city was incorporated in 1881, and nine years later the Chamber of Commerce was organized. So as early as 1890, when the then Spokane Falls was priding itself on a population of 19,222, the business men

handed themselves together in the Chamber of Commerce and decided that, inasmuch as they had the foundation of a great city they might as well proceed to build one.

In the 23 years following Spokane has grown to a population of 104,402, according to the 1910 federal census. The decade between 1900 and 1910 was the period of its greatest expansion—from 36,842 to 104,402, an increase of more than 183 per cent.

Among the notable early-day accomplishments of the Chamber of Commerce was the organization, in 1893, of a fruit fair, out of which has developed the Spokane interstate fair, rated as the fifth largest of its kind in the United

States. This is the annual harvest exhibition and play time week of the Pacific Northwest.

In 1903, under the presidency of F. E. Goodall, the chamber laid the nucleus of a permanent exhibit of the products and resources of the surrounding country, which exhibit is said to be one of the finest in the United States.

Today the Spokane Chamber of Commerce has a membership of 1200 business and professional men. Charles Heberd, merchant, is president. The other officers are: Thomas S. Griffith, W. S. McCrea, R. E. Bigelow and Gordon C. Corbaley, vice-presidents; F. M. March, treasurer, and Gordon C. Corbaley, secretary-manager.

During the last few years the chamber's work has covered these main activities: Getting the people of Spokane united; increasing farm production; the number of farmers, farm returns and bettering conditions on the farms; build-

ing way for a comprehensive publicity campaign to have tourists in 1915 stop over in Spokane. The chamber believes this is one of the most important tasks confronting the organization, and is trying to unite all Pacific Northwest cities in a concerted campaign.

Modern conditions and the trend of all classes toward organization have resulted in the formation of a number of organizations in Spokane, such as the Ad Club, Realty Board, Mining Men's Club, Buying-at-Home League and others. Representatives of all these organizations seek to coordinate the efforts of all in a harmonious campaign to build up Spokane. This is expected to bring satisfactory results soon.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

ADMINISTRATION POETIZING

It's only a poetic lark
To have to find a rhyme for Clark;
And almost any poet could
Hunt up good rhymes for Underwood;
And though he might, with "earnest tryin",
Get something that would rhyme with

Bryan.
He'd find the muse not very partial
Toward finding him rhyme words for
Marshall;
While rhymes for Wilson—lackaday!—
They're scarce as hen's teeth, so they say.

HIGH-PERBOLE

"Is the altitude of your new addition
to the town such that you are warranted
in calling it 'Alpine Heights'?"
"Well, it may be that somebody will
accuse me of showing a disposition to
make mountains out of molehills."

Even under the new currency bill's
operation the man who believes that the
world owes him a living will find that he
will have to do a good deal of hustling
in order that he may collect the amount
he believes is due him.

EVEN MONEY

Here's something our Congress can do if
it will;
As a favor we'd deem it immense:
For our shopping, make over our one dol-
lar bill.

And have it worth 98 cents.

PRACTICAL SENTIMENTALISTS

Once girls learned music, French and art,
To be men's sure decoys,
But now they learn stenography,
And marry their employers.

ONE THING LACKING

He wrote the paper a caustic note,
And said it lacked the nerve
Its shaming columns to devote
To ends it ought to serve.
"You have no bravery," wrote he,
"You're recreant and tame;
Your cowardice won't do for me!"
But he didn't sign his name.

FARMING COURSE IS DECIDED UPON FOR HIGH SCHOOL

San Jose Board of Education
Plans to Buy City Lot Upon
Which Pupils Can Experiment

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The city board of education at their meeting held recently accepted the plans of C. M. Osenbaugh, principal of the high school, and Alexander Sherrins, city superintendent of schools, for an agricultural course in the San Jose high schools, says the Times-Star.

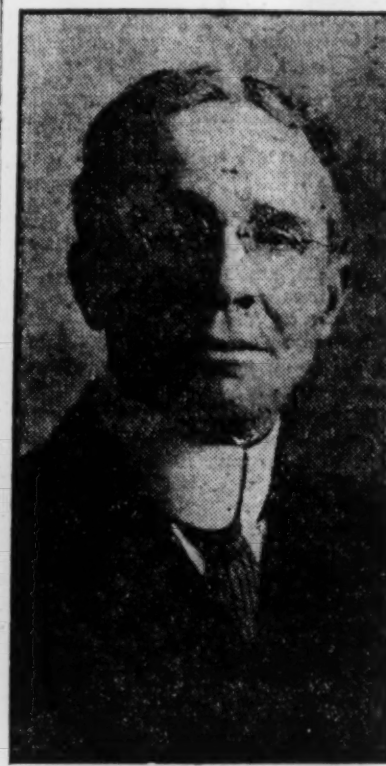
The plan includes the purchase or renting of a lot to be used in the raising and study of agricultural products and employing a special instructor in agriculture.

The orchard land under consideration is at Eighth and Martha streets, only eight blocks from the high school. This strip of land is said to be adapted to the raising of vegetables, fruit, plants and grain. Irrigation, fertilization, pruning and nursery work will be among the subjects taught in the new course. It is estimated that the land could be rented for \$500 a year. A house on the property rents for \$180 per year, and \$200 is realized from the fruit raised.

The members present last night were Dr. D. E. Nash, John O'Keefe, A. P. Jarman, Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, W. J. Leet, Alexander Sherrins and Miss Anne Darling.

SCHOOL MERGER FAVORED

TACOMA, Wash.—A recent informal vote favored the seven districts from Edgewood to the Mountain View district, making a consolidated system, with the high school at Sumner and other departments all under one administration, says the Tribune.



PRESIDENT CHARLES HEBERD

ing up and adding to local industries; showing the East what Spokane has to be seen, and to invest in.

The Chamber of Commerce in Spokane has been conspicuously successful because the business men of the city have been united in the one common purpose. To them the city is simply a business institution on a large scale, an institution wherein the citizens bear the same relation to the city that all persons connected with a private business bear to that business.

For many years this organization has been working to place more farmers in the surrounding country. The watchword has been, "Build up the farms and the surrounding country; the city then will take care of itself." The success of farmers already here has encouraged others to come, and today the inland empire of which Spokane is the center is responding richly to the efforts of thousands of successful farmers.

The most conspicuous feature of this work was an alfalfa campaign recently conducted over 3200 miles of railroad in the inland empire by Prof. Perry G. Holden, the Iowa corn and alfalfa expert. Holden and 12 other agricultural experts carried the best information as to alfalfa, corn, live stock, dairying, diversified farming and smaller farms to 50,000 people in this territory. The Chamber of Commerce feels that this is one of the most important and far-reaching movements it has ever undertaken.

But Spokane's Chamber of Commerce figures that it would be doing just half the work intended for it if it stopped with uniting the people of this city and community, increasing farm production and earnings and bettering farm conditions. The other half of the work is regarded as utilizing the great variety of raw materials that abound in this section.

Thorough investigation of what Spokane has in the way of factories is the first step in this campaign. Next comes an industrial survey of all lines of manufacturing which natural resources or the extent of the local market would seem to make proper for Spokane, classifying this information and then putting it in the hands of practical men who have the capital to establish new industries.

In a number of ways this city plans to continue and strengthen its campaign to place Spokane and its advantages before the world. The National Apple Show and Fruit Products Congress, recognized as the greatest exposition of its kind on the American continent, will be continued for the purposes of popularizing the apple and to help the growers solve their problems.

This organization has well laid plans

MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY AIDS FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE WORK

MINNEAPOLIS.—The University of Minnesota agricultural extension division directed its efforts largely, in the year just passed, to the encouraging and organizing cooperative associations among the farmers of the state so that they will be better able to help themselves. Cooperative creameries, cow testing associations, cheese factories, associations for the shipping of live stock, farmers' clubs, associations for the handling of eggs were organized.

The campaign for the raising of better cattle has resulted in several hundred head of pure stock being shipped into the state to supply enterprising farmers who are anxious to develop the industry along technical lines.

The demand for information about the way rural extension work is being conducted in the state resulted in a move a few weeks ago to collect data about each of the agricultural high schools in the state, their enrollment, the amount of land set aside for the use of each and the way the practical work is taught. This information will be available in a short time. The fact that it was found necessary to gather and tabulate it is taken as evidence by the agricultural workers that the university is receiving recognition among the institutions of the country as a leader in this line of work, says the Journal.

LOS ANGELES REJOICES WITH USE OF GIANT WATER SYSTEM

Big Supply, Brought 250 Miles Through Mountains, Across Desert, Means Electric Power and Irrigation. Also Growth

MUNICIPALLY BUILT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Water in abundance for all purposes for a long time to come, and electric power for illumination and manufacturing, by the new aqueduct, are generally regarded in Los Angeles as marking an epoch that practically begins with this new year. Thus, by a watercourse of steel and concrete extending 250 miles northward, running through a five-mile tunnel which pierces the heart of the Coast Range, extending for 180 miles across the Mojave desert and climbing high along the flanks of the Sierras, with a system of reservoirs arranged to guard against interruption of the service, the growing city's greatest need has been amply met. The project has meant nine years of constant and accelerated labor, involving business, engineering and mechanical skill of a high order and the expenditure of \$23,000,000 for construction and \$1,500,000 for land and water rights, which, however, Los Angeles regards as wisely and successfully spent.

Completion of this supplementary mountain water system, by assuring a copious supply, it is believed for generations to come, removes the obstacle that long threatened the city's great future growth and progress, offers opportunity for the development of 120,000 horsepower of electrical energy for driving factory wheels and the lighting of streets, public buildings, manufacturing and homes, and incidentally includes the reclamation by the municipality of more than 200 square miles of semi-arid land contiguous to the city.

During the last 10 years Los Angeles has seen its population increasing rapidly and its water supply gradually diminishing under the demands made upon it until it was forced to make inroads on the subterranean sources of the Los Angeles river, from which its reservoirs were being supplied. Hence it was necessary that heroic measures be taken. With publicity all the city became interested.

Interest Engrossing
From the start the project was one of whole-hearted public endeavor, according to an article in the January number of the National Municipal Review. Los Angeles is a city in business. She has carried on her affairs with the acumen of a private corporation. When the city's board of water commissioners decided that the city's interests demanded the new water supply it sent its agents openly, but not in the name of the city, to buy the needed lands and water rights. Ranchers of the valley were paid a price for their properties commensurate with their value at that time as farming or grazing lands. Not until the city had consummated its whole plan of water development in the valley, did the board make known the details of the enterprise. Speculators thus had no opportunity. Nearly 100,000 acres of land was purchased at an average cost of less than \$16 per acre, while many of the water rights were obtained by fillings made in the name of water department engineers long before the public was aware of the city's intentions.

With one small exception, the whole enterprise has been carried on by day labor under the direction of the city's engineers. The building of the aqueduct disproves the oft-repeated assertion that it is economy for a municipality to have its public work done under contract.

Wherever possible the city entered upon a plan of bonus payments by which labor was rewarded over and above its day wage for progress that exceeded the average.

The city required more than 1,500,000 barrels of cement as one of the materials of construction. Finding the necessary components of cement manufacture in close proximity to the aqueduct zone, mills costing in excess of \$900,000 were erected. Before they could be made ready for use 100,000 barrels of cement was needed and bids asked for this quantity. Proposals were received from half a dozen companies. They were identical as to price—\$2.25 per barrel. "We know exactly the cost of manufacture," the agents were told. "The city is going to be in the cement business within a few months. Therefore we do not propose to be held up by any combine. Aqueduct excavation stops until the municipal mills are running."

Before 9 o'clock of the next morning the price offered by one of the bidders dropped to \$1.50 per barrel. The city purchased at this figure, with an option on an additional 100,000 barrels. Had the city cement mills produced only a small percentage of their actual output,

they would have been a good business proposition in this way.

In its political aspects the project is considered as remarkable as in its engineering details. The aqueduct has been a municipal enterprise in which there is said to have been no politics. Herein, it is believed by many, lies the secret of success. Every man who went out on to the desert had his work cut out for him. His failure or his advancement lay entirely within himself. Held accountable for his work, it was a plan of the head office that those in executive positions in the engineering divisions should have the selection of their subordinates. Civil service employees were not always efficient. Where they failed they were thrust aside. In the lower grades of labor the men themselves drove out the drones. It is said that, so far as is known, in no instance did an employee enter the service of the bureau, either in the field or at the headquarters office, where political influence and not worth was the means of procuring his employment.

There were three factors interlocking to make this unusual situation possible. First, the people themselves were always closely following proceedings. This great work has entered into the very civic consciousness of the community. Nearly every citizen took a personal interest and pride in the undertaking. Even the school children knew the details of the city's endeavor. The press gave wide publicity day by day as the work progressed. There was little opportunity for things to go wrong without the people soon knowing it. William Mulholland, the chief engineer, is known in his city as one opposed to politics where efficient work is to be done. The voters stood with Mr. Mulholland. The union of the two forces proved too much for politics and it looked for likelier pastures. At every municipal election, about the first question that a candidate was asked was, "How are you going to stand on the question of the aqueduct?" The third element in making possible a non-political organization was the city civil service. It was tried conscientiously with the civil service commission and the aqueduct bureau working in harmony, and it worked.

In its economic phases, the aqueduct offers to the city a broad field of future possibilities as to growth and commercial supremacy. The project, in 1905, was seen to be of such magnitude that there came to the people the clear realization that its successful accomplishment was only possible through the understanding and cooperation of all political, labor and commercial factions. This was brought about and has developed a high degree of municipal loyalty and unity. Municipal strength is an indirect outcome.

As Economic Asset

The direct economic results to be realized lie in the disposition of both power and water. Of the latter, the aqueduct assures a daily supplementary supply ranging from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 gallons, which is considered sufficient for the needs of 2,000,000 consumers. Pending the growth of population to the point where the total flow will be required for this purpose, the present surplus is sufficient for the irrigation of more than 135,000 acres of land, all of which may be brought within the limits of the larger city now planned. Within this area, the water, first used for irrigation, automatically with the increase of population can be slowly withdrawn to fulfill the more important office of domestic supply. A market awaits all the present surplus as soon as a distribution system can be built. The direct financial return from the sales for irrigation will be large, but they must be of secondary importance in comparison with the indirect increase of municipal wealth that will follow the application of the water to the land. It means adding an area of more than 200 square miles to the Los Angeles "back country" in a region so endowed naturally that under the intensive cultivation here followed two or three acres provide for a family of average size.

The aqueduct offers the possible generation of power in such quantity and at such a low rate that it is said no single power corporation, or group of power corporations now operating within the city can compete with it. When it is realized that the present electrical power consumption of the city for all purposes outside of street-railways is estimated at 36,000 horsepower, it will be seen how large a commercial asset is contained in this phase of aqueduct building. Los Angeles already has the first power house, with a capacity of 37,500 horsepower, for which \$5,500,000 in bonds was voted in 1910, now under construction. It will require \$1,250,000 additional to complete the work and deliver the energy at the city's gates. The proposal to issue bonds for this amount with the addition of \$5,250,000 for the construction of a city distribution system is now being considered.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

BARBAROSSA JAN. 10
SCHARNHORST JAN. 17

Kronprinzessin Cecilie Jan. 20

KRONIG ALBERT JAN. 27

George Washington Jan. 31

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Feb. 17

(Bremen Direct. 10ne Cabin (11).

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

To The Mediterranean Gibraltar, Algiers

*Prinzess Irene Jan. 8

Berlin Jan. 31

*Omits Gibraltar.

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SAVANNAH, GA. \$23.00 \$28.00

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. \$6.15 \$8.30

Including Meals and Stateroom Accommodations on Steamer

Corresponding Low Fares to All Other Ports

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WINTER

TAKE YOU THERE

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scenes await the Traveler

from the different North

Sea and balmy winds leave

much joy for those fortunate

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welcoming Tropics.

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ist agent.

HOME GETS JOBS

FOR IDLE MEN AT

CHOPPING WOOD

SPOKANE, Wash.—A wood-cutting

contract has been signed by Warren La-

tham, superintendent of the Christian

Home to furnish work for unemployed

men.

A camp which will accommodate 75 men

will be established on the ground near

Seven Mile bridge. Before being ad-

mitted to the camp every man will be

required to sign an agreement to abide

by the rules of the camp and the pro-

visions for his pay.

The agreement provides that men will

not take intoxicants to the camp. Any

infraction of the rules will mean im-

mediate expulsion from the camp. A com-

missary will be established.

ALASKA EXHIBIT IS

ASSIGNED A ROOM

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Alaska bureau

of the new Seattle Chamber of Commerce

has been assigned a room in the Senate

building in Washington to display the

Alaska exhibits and library of refer-

ences forwarded to the national capital by

the bureau to interest officials there in

the conditions existing in Alaska.

James L. McPherson, secretary of the

bureau, will have charge of the Alaska

headquarters during the publicity cam-

paign which will be carried on for two

months, says the Sun, with an aim to-

ward the passage of the Jones, Cham-

berlain and Wickersham bill.

RIGHT OF WAY FUND SOUGHT

SAN JOSE, Cal.—A campaign has been

started by the Sempervirens Club of

California to raise \$600 to purchase a

right of way in order to utilize the state

appropriation of \$70,000 for a road into

the California Redwood park, says the

Times-Star.

HAMBURG—AMERICAN

Largest S.S. Co. Over 400 ships 1,306,819 TONS

SAIL FROM BOSTON

TO LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

On Postal Steamships

Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day

NEXT SAILING

S.S. Yverdon Mon. 7, Jan. 27, 10 A.M.

S.S. Pisa Tues. 8, Jan. 28, 10 A.M.

*Hamburg direct.

FROM NEW YORK

Smith Off Ticket; May Run on Stickers

(Continued from page one)

the fraud appearing on the nomination papers. But the expense, Mr. Smith said, would be so great that he would not want to enter without giving the matter careful consideration. He said that at the meeting in ward 10 many voters approached him and said that they were going to write his name on the ballot if he was not certified on the ballot and offered to furnish a sticker to every candidate in ward 10 without cost to Mr. Smith if he would make the run.

At the hearing Attorney Field said that the petitioner claimed that he was entitled to a hearing under the statute that the ballot law commission had power to pass on objections and consider other features.

Attorney Field claimed that Mr. Smith was nominated the minute he had filed the required number of good signatures and that the certification was merely a clerical task, except as regards forgeries, and that their error in calling over 100 names forgeries which he could prove to be genuine, and only genuine, was on the same footing as a mathematical error in adding up and marking down a total; that the legitimate signatures were there and the failure of the election commissioners to recognize their validity should not be allowed to rob a man of his constitutional rights.

Judge Bolster interrupted to say that the question was one of interpretation of the statute and not of equity or moral rights.

In opening Mr. Field brought evidence of more than 100 papers and asked them to be accepted as a reason why his client should be given another hearing. He declared that Mr. Smith was automatically nominated when these men signed the papers. At this point Mr. Minton called attention to the fact that Mr. Smith had been given permission by the election board six days prior to the expiration of the time for certification to go over his papers.

Mr. Smith, it was pointed out, got in his objections seven minutes before the time, not allowing the election commissioners time to certify the names, so they dismissed the petition at that time. They claim that according to law it is too late to take that matter up again, and that it was closed altogether.

Mr. Smith said, in explanation, that he had not purposely delayed this, but had required all the time to gather sufficient evidence to put him on the ballot.

Of his petition for a rehearing by the ballot law commission, Ernest E. Smith said:

"My request for a rehearing is prompted not merely by a personal desire for nomination. Thousands of citizens do not approve the conviction of Mr. Kenny and Mr. Curley by which they remain technical candidates; especially when a third candidate who presented the cleanest signatures of all is deprived of a place on the ballot merely because of the same legal technicalities. Personal ambitions can be disregarded, but the reputation of the community demands the square deal."

Former Senator Richard S. Teeling was today selected by Mr. Kenny to assist him in the active management of his campaign.

A rally of the Thomas J. Kenny campaign for mayor will be held in Faneuil hall tonight, when Joseph F. O'Connell of Dorchester, ex-congressman, will begin active campaigning in behalf of Mr. Kenny's candidacy.

Former Congressman O'Connell will be the headline of the rally, with Thomas J. Kenny, the candidate, himself.

Criticism of Congressman James M. Curley were voiced by Mr. Kenny in addressing six rallies last night.

Congressman Curley addressed four meetings last night.

From a car bearing a large white banner and filled with enthusiastic friends, George W. Coleman, Citizens Municipal League candidate for council, spoke at several rallies. At the Kenny rally in the Ford building Mr. Coleman said he believes that every one should get a little different point of view as to city affairs.

School Committeeman Michael H. Corcoran, candidate for reelection, addressed the Metropolitan Hill Improvement Association and the Mt. Hope Improvement Association last night.

WAKEFIELD HIGH DEBATE TO BE ON THE PHILIPPINES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The boys' and girls' debating societies will contest at the high school building, Monday night, on the question of the Philippine Islands having independence at the end of five years.

The girls' club will be represented by Miss Marion Mansfield (captain), Miss Margaret O'Connor and Miss Hildur Carlson. Arguments for the boys will be presented by Carroll T. Bonney (captain), Earle Stewart and Raymond Griffin.

The judges will be Charles H. Howe, principal; Mrs. Ralph C. Bean, a former teacher, and Eden K. Bowser, representative-elect.

SUFFRAGISTS IN 17-MILE TRAMP CONTINUE MARCH

Miss Rosalie Jones and Her Colleagues Walk From Nyack to Jones Point, N. Y., in Third Day of On to Albany Trip

PLAN ANOTHER HIKE

JONES POINT, N. Y.—Miss Rosalie Jones and her followers who are making a second annual march from New York to Albany in the interest of equal suffrage, today walk from here through West Point to Newburgh. The hikers came here Friday night.

They covered about 17 miles on Friday, the route being over a rough country from Nyack, through Haverstraw and Stony Point. Eleven of those who started the march have given up and taken trains back to their homes.

WASHINGTON—Encouraged by the tramp of their New York colleagues who, headed by Miss Rosalie Jones, are advancing on Albany to petition the Legislature for a suffrage amendment, the Congressional Union here on Friday began plans for a similar move upon Annapolis, the Maryland capital.

The invaders, it was announced, will go next week to Baltimore, where the suffragists are to concentrate, and strengthened by the Maryland forces, will march to the state capital. It was announced also that when Congress reassembles the Congressional Union will undertake an active campaign in support of the proposed federal suffrage amendment.

NAVY YARD MEN AT CHARLESTOWN GET PAY RAISES

Ordnance Workers, Boat Builders, Millwrights and Painters Benefit—Machinists Lose

Wage increases for ordnance workers, boat builders, millwrights and painters employed at the Charlestown navy yard are announced in the 1914 schedule just received from the navy department, Washington. The rating of coremaker has been abolished, that group of workers being in the future classified as molders, providing them also with a slight advance in their pay.

Substantially more employees are affected by the new wage scales than had been recommended by the 1914 wage board at the local yard of which William J. Baxter, naval constructor, is chairman. Only the ordnance men were listed for raises, but Washington officials, after hearing protests from the several trades represented here, granted more general increases. The machinists, who were most active in protest, were not advanced.

Wages also have been increased at the Portsmouth, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Puget Sound and Mare Island navy yards.

FRANKLIN BEQUEST CITED AS EXAMPLE

NEW YORK—Benjamin Franklin's bequest of \$10,000 to the city of Boston to be loaned at 5 per cent to "young married artificers" served as a precedent on Friday in a decision permitting the town of Orleans, Mass., to accept a gift of \$50,000 under the will of Mary E. Pale Burke.

Mrs. Burke's will left this sum to Orleans to be invested and the income to be used for the needy of the town. Her executors refused to pay the \$50,000 saying the bequest was too indefinite to be valid. The surrogate upheld this contention, but the appellate division of the supreme court on Friday reversed the decision and cited the case of Franklin and the city of Boston as authority.

NEW DANCES BARRED AT PLAZA

More than 400 persons attended the first assembly of the year held at the Copley Plaza last night. The new dances were excluded by the assembly committee.

ELEVEN NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ARE ANNOUNCED AT TUFTS

Additional Graduate Fellowships for Institution at Medford Are Also Provided and Change Is Made in Teaching Force

MEDFORD, Mass.—The establishment of 11 new scholarships and two new fellowships for graduate students at Tufts and Jackson Colleges was announced this morning by the board of trustees.

The fellowships each amount to \$250 and were established in accordance with a bequest of Charles Hyde Olmstead of Hartford, Conn. They will be known respectively as the Olmstead and Miner fellowships and will be awarded to graduate students in the department of natural history.

The 11 scholarships have been founded

SOCIOLOGICAL LECTURES ARE TO BE GIVEN BY SPECIALISTS

Labor, Legal, Literary, Political and Social Topics Are to Be Discussed Formally in Second Term of Boston School of Social Research Which Starts on Monday

Educational lectures on social, literary, labor, legal and political subjects are included in the weekly series of the second term at the Boston school of social research to start Monday night. The lectures are to be held in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, and will be followed by debate.

A series of Wednesday night conferences on the aim of socialism by James MacKay, author of "The Economy of Happiness," begins Jan. 14 in room A, Tremont Temple.

The schedule of lectures in the second term is given below. George Grover Mills is chairman.

Jan. 5—"East Side Types," Miss Mary Agnes Best; "Songs of the People," Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child.

Jan. 12—"Bernard Shaw as a Social Symptom," Dr. Stanton Coit of London.

Jan. 19—"American Literature and Dollars," Abraham Cahan, editor of the New York Daily Vorwarts.

Jan. 26—"The Negro and the Labor Problem," Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, director National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Feb. 2—"Human Nature and Politics," Graham Wallas, London school of economics.

FIREMEN SAVE PROPERTIES IN BEVERLY STREET

Firemen succeeded in confining a three-alarm fire to the five-story brick building, 20, 22 and 24 Medford street, last evening, when the flames almost spread across a narrow area way to the six-story building numbered 69 Beverly street. The damage is variously estimated from \$50,000 to more than \$100,000.

The Keniston Engineering Company, in whose office the fire started, experienced the greatest loss. At No. 22 the stock and fixtures were burned of the following firms: Hedstrom & Olson Company, machinists; Sherlock Company, plate glass; the Franklin Laundry Company and Star Towel Company, the Paris Paper Box Company, the Williams & Poole Company, manufacturers of corks, and J. G. Chase & Co., confecturers. Before its discovery the two-story wooden blacksmith shop of Forman Brothers, across Medford street, was found afire.

Within a few feet is the lines of the Braham-Bow Company building that burned a year ago. The fire of last night was discovered by the same policeman, Officer Joseph A. Verkamper.

SALEM MAY PAY MR. ADAMS' BILL

SALEM, Mass.—City Solicitor Michael L. Sullivan rendered to the city council this morning the opinion that it may appropriate money legally from the city treasury if it so sees fit to indemnify Rufus D. Adams, the former mayor of the city, for the expense of \$1800 to which he was put in defending the suit brought against him by Capt. John J. Carr of the police court.

The suit was the result of statements made by Mr. Adams in a letter to the civil service commissioners in 1911 in answer to their inquiry as to what his reasons were for not promoting Mr. Carr, then sergeant, to the captaincy. The suit was tried about three weeks ago and the jury gave the verdict for Mr. Adams.

TECH MOVING IS PLANNED FOR 1915

Plans are being considered to complete and occupy the educational portion of the new \$10,000,000 home of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the fall of 1915. Last classes in the old Tech will be heard in the spring of that year, according to a statement by Prof. John Ritchie, Jr., in addressing the Master Builders Association Friday.

SUFFRAGISTS TO MEET ON JAN. 15

Among the members going from Boston to the next conference of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, to be held at Springfield Jan. 15 are Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. John Leonard and Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page. The meeting is for the purpose of forming committees and making plans for the suffrage parade to be held in Boston May 10, in the branch associations of the western part of the state.

MUSIC TALK IS SCHEDULED

"How to Listen to Music" is the subject upon which Arthur M. Curry will lecture tomorrow afternoon at the Boston public library at 3:30 o'clock, which is free to the public, and will be illustrated by selections.

BOSTON & MAINE CONTEMPLATES FEWER TRAINS

Reduction of Number of Runs on All Lines to Be Proposed to Public Service Board on Plea That Economy Is Needed

AFFECT FEW MEN

Reduction of the train service on the Boston & Maine approximately five per cent to meet the corresponding decrease in the earnings is contemplated by the management as an economic step to put the operation of the system on a businesslike basis as possible. The removal of certain trains is to be general over all of the system, none of the divisions being omitted; the decrease in the train operatives is said to be minor and not in the same proportion as the service reduction.

The Boston & Maine now has a petition before the public service commission of Massachusetts upon which a public hearing will be given Jan. 6, seeking permission to cancel the late theater trains and rearrange its schedule so that other trains may take care of that traffic.

The reduction is pointed out as similar to any problem in a business or manufacturing house where a decrease in earnings makes necessary a curtailment in production expenses to obtain an economic balance. The management has been at work on the rearrangement of the schedule for some weeks in an endeavor to sort out those trains that carry the least amount of traffic and that may be served by other trains with running times changed to correspond to the new conditions.

The reduction in the number of employees is said to be small although the rank of many of the extra men employed is likely to be lowered. Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen are in line, it is said, to be temporarily reduced to baggagemen, brakemen, and the like.

New Haven to Quit B. & A.

Operation of most of the local trains of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad over the tracks of the Boston & Albany is to be discontinued Jan. 31 next, according to a statement from the latter road announcing that the cooperative agreement between the New Haven and the New York Central Company, lessee of the Albany, will be canceled on that date.

The agreement made in 1911 between the New York Central and the New Haven companies, providing for a measure of cooperation in the service to be rendered to the public upon the Boston & Albany railroad, is to be cancelled as of Jan. 31, 1914, in accordance with the views of the federal government.

Under this agreement trackage rights were granted to the New Haven company to run certain trains over the Boston & Albany between Boston and Ashland, Boston and Newton Highlands, Boston and South Framingham and Pittsfield and North Adams. These trackage rights expire with the cancellation of the agreement and the New Haven road will withdraw its trains from the Boston & Albany tracks excepting the trains between Fitchburg and Boston via South Framingham, which have been operated for many years. These will be continued and run with New Haven engines and crews over Boston & Albany tracks between Boston and South Framingham.

The cancellation of the agreement will make no difference in the organization of the Boston & Albany and the road will continue to be managed by the present official staff, with headquarters in Boston.

PRISONERS AID AT DEER ISLAND FIRE

City workmen and resident electricians are repairing today damage done to the two and one-half story laundry at the Deer Island house of correction by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$8000.

No cause for the fire has so far been determined but it is thought a new process drier is concerned in its start.

In attacking the fire trusted prisoners rendered assistance. Smoke which made its way through the tunnel connecting the laundry and the women's department drove the women out but there was no panic. In response to telephone messages the fireboat speeded to the island and gave help.

EVERETT TO PAY ITS NEW ALDERMEN

At the final session of the Everett common council, the order calling for an annual salary of \$200 for the members of the board of aldermen was adopted. The adoption occasioned much surprise as it was believed the council would decline to concur with the board.

MR. ANDREW CHALLENGED

A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester, candidate against Congressman Augustus F. Gardner for Congress in 1914, has been requested by Nelson B. Clark of Beverly, Progressive party leader, to tell his position on the initiative and referendum and direct legislation.

CVSTAV STICKLEY THE CRAFTSMAN

Our Mid-Winter SALE OF FUMED OAK FURNITURE Commences Monday, Jan. 5th

10 PER CENT to 33 1/2 PER CENT DISCOUNT

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS:

- 1 Dark Oak Dining Table, 4ft. 6in., extend 10 ft., slightly marked. \$25.00
- 1 Dark Oak Dining Table, 4ft. 6in., extend 10ft., slightly marked. 30.00
- 2 3ft. Dark Bedsteads. 10.00
- 9 Arm Chairs, real leather seats. 7.00
- Several Arm Chairs (1-3 per cent discount off). 9.00 to 17.00
- 1 4ft. 6in. Library Table. 25.00
- 1 Settle, plain spring seat, real leather and 2 leather pillows. 30.00
- 1 4ft. Hexagonal Table, slightly damaged. 20.00

All Our Wool Rugs, all sizes, 25 per cent discount

Hammered Copper Goods, Lamps, etc., 10 per cent discount.

All Table Scarfs, Sideboard Covers, Curtains, Cretonnes, etc., greatly reduced.

Our goods cannot be bought at any other place in Boston.

468 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

STATE BOARD ISSUES FIRST COMPENSATION ACT CASE BOOK

Containing the rulings of the board and the findings of the supreme judicial court in cases which have been contested under the workmen's compensation act the first book of decisions of the industrial accident board was made public today. It takes up 582 pages and forms an interpretative addition to the act for employed persons which was passed in 1911.

Technical interpretations are given of many phrases such as "average weekly wages" and "dependents."

In regard to average weekly wages the report states that the court rules, in Glidden vs. Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., that the phrase as used in the statute "means all the wages which the employee receives in the course of a permanent employment," and that the employee is entitled to compensation based upon his earnings as a longshoreman, working for many employers in the course of a year. In connection with this case the court considered another phase of the average weekly wage question.

Referring to the first portion of the definition of "average weekly wages" as stated in the act, the court says that "average weekly wages" are there defined to mean "earnings of the injured employee during the period of 12 calendar months immediately preceding the date of the injury, divided by 52; but if the injured employee lost more than two weeks' time during the remainder of such 12 calendar months shall be divided by the number of weeks remaining after the time so lost has been deducted."

While the language is not amplified, it refers to substantially uninterrupted work in a particular employment. The basis is the earning capacity of the workman as shown by such employment. Where an employee has not been in the service of his employer for a year, his average weekly wages should be ascertained by "reference to the wages of others whose employment is substantially continuous."

WESTERN FIRE WATCHER BUILDS A TREETOP HOME

Giant Pine Contains Platform 75 Feet Above Ground With a Bed and Other Conveniences

ONTARIO, Ore.—Forest Guard Howard Tyrrell has built for himself a home in the top of a yellow pine on Bullion mountain, Klamath national forest, 100 feet above the ground, says the Ontario Review.

Mr. Tyrrell erected 60 feet of ladders up the trunk of a giant pine, from which point limbs afforded him an opportunity to climb 15 feet higher. Here in the forks, 75 feet from the ground, he built a platform about eight feet square upon which he spreads his bed and spends each night during the fire season.

For a day lookout he climbed 25 feet farther up and erected a smaller platform, where he sits during the day.

Next year Mr. Tyrrell expects to build a small house with glass sides on the lower platform, where the telephone is hung.

EXPRESS RATES TO BE REDUCED

WASHINGTON—Lower express rates throughout the country will become effective one month from Friday. Experts of the interstate commerce commission and the companies estimate that the reduction will be about 17 per cent.

One official of a large express company told the commission on Friday that the holiday express business for 1913 was quite 25 per cent less than it was in 1912. He attributed the loss to the parcel post.

FOUR OFFICES BURNED

Investigation of fires which burned at the same time in four offices at 19 School street last night has been turned over to the fire marshal. W. H. Besarich, an architect; Shawmut Sales Company; The Wage Earner, and B. C. Cook & Co. were tenants.

MARK DOWN SALE

\$25.00 Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters for. . . . \$19.00

\$30.00 Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters for. . . . \$23.00

\$35.00 Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters for. . . . \$26.00

\$40.00 Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters for. . . . \$31.00

\$45.00 Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters for. . . . \$36.00

\$50.00 Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters for. . . . \$39.00

\$60.00 Overcoats and Ulsters for. . . . \$46.00

\$65.00 Overcoats and Ulsters for. . . . \$49.00

340 WASHINGTON STREET

Progress Made in Auto Affairs

BIG DEMAND FOR NEW AUTOMOBILE NUMBER PLATES

All Previous Records Broken in Rush for Registration at Massachusetts Highway Commission—Colors Are Reversed

TUDOR GETS FIRST TAG

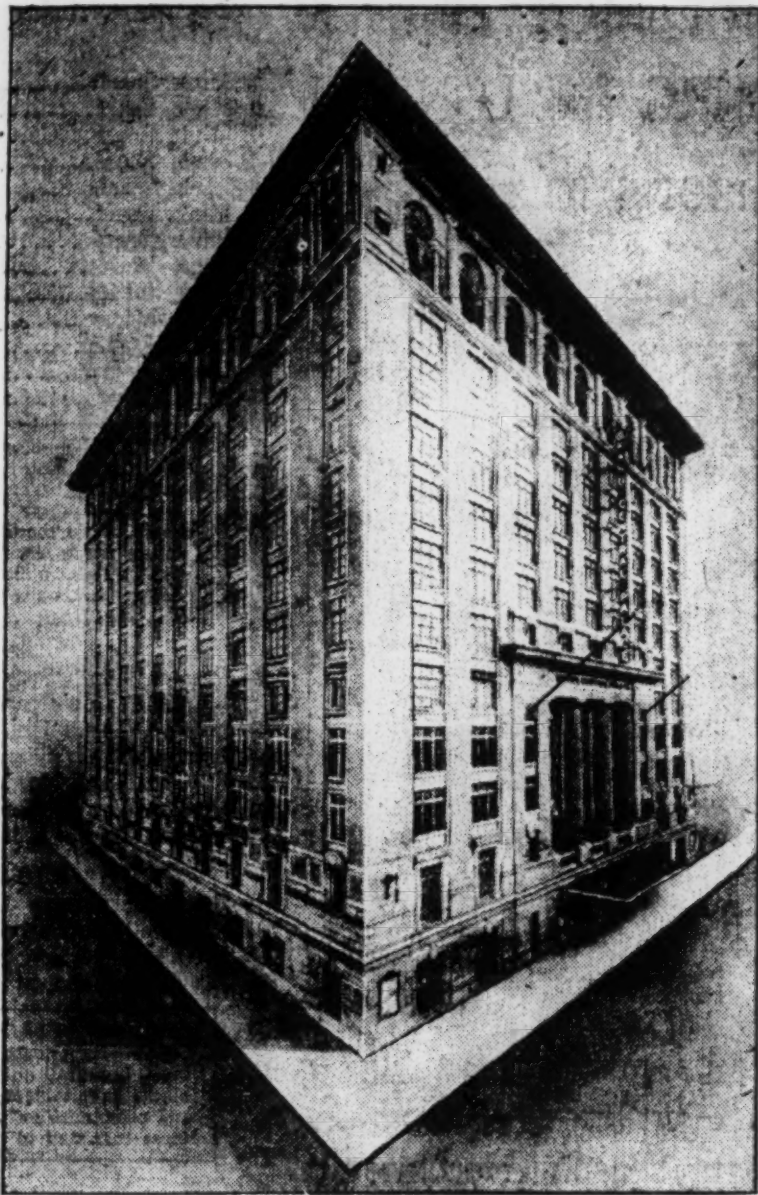
These are busy days for the man in charge of giving out automobile number plates at the headquarters of the Massachusetts highway commission. Never before has there been such a rush for plates as is the case this year, and it will probably be a couple of weeks at least before the demand gets down to a normal condition.

That there is a bigger rush this year than heretofore is due to three reasons. First, there are more cars to be registered; second, the season has been so open and mild this winter that those having motor cars are using them every day instead of having them stored up for the spring to come; third, the fact that the highway commission has given out the statement that 1913 numbers will not be accepted at all this year has made many motorists who have in years past believed that the previous year's number would go until the first rush was over hasten to get their plates at once.

This year those motorists who had number plates under 5001 were given the privilege of applying for the same number this year as last. Such persons had to send in applications before the middle of December and many took advantage of this. License number 1 was again taken out by Frederick Tudor who has had this number every year since the state began issuing number plates.

This year's tags are the same as those for 1912. Last year the tag was a blue field with white letters. This is just reversed for 1914 and follows out the policy adopted by the commission of reversing the plate each year. The plates are very neat and show up very plainly.

NEW YORK AUTO SHOW IS OPENED THIS AFTERNOON



GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK
Scene of the fourteenth National automobile show

NEW YORK—With one of the largest exhibits of motor cars, motor cycles and automobile accessories yet assembled under one roof in this city, the fourteenth annual automobile show opened in

the Grand Central Palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Never before has New York city seen so many different makes of automobiles on exhibition at one time. This year there is to be but one show and the management has succeeded in getting together a splendid exhibit. Many changes will be noted in the types of car, the manner of display and the setting devised this year.

BOOM CREATED BY ACTIVITY AMONG MOTOR BOAT MEN

Announcement That Possibly Three Racers May Be Sent Abroad Arouses Interest

NEW YORK—The activity of motor boat men in all departments of the sport of motor boating has created a big boom in the yards of builders and designers and the announcement that two and possibly three boats will be sent abroad this year to capture the British international trophy, has increased interest greatly. Several motor boat men who are in no way connected with the industry are planning a syndicate in Philadelphia to build and maintain a high speed boat to be sent abroad.

The high speed shown by the Maple Leaf rather discouraged American motor boat men, but now that a few months have worn off the disappointment experienced, efforts are being made to form a syndicate and already plans of high speed boats are being drawn by several designers. The boats planned are to be between 30 and 40 feet in length and the power plant will consist of two six or eight-cylinder motors of about 150 or 200 horsepower each.

The promoters of this scheme include several wealthy men who are devoted to motor boating, but at present they are guarding their secret well. It is planned to arrange all matters possible except the make of the engines and to settle that question at the annual New York motor boat show.

At the same time the western men are busy. Commodore H. H. Melville of the Motor Boat Club of America has visited these western men and is satisfied that there will be speed boats eligible to race for the big prize, and as the western men are taking much interest in the contest the trial races will be held off Chicago. Commodore Pugh is one who has eyes on the big prize. The French have already challenged and other countries have until next April to make entries.

ACCESSORIES TO BE A BIG FACTOR AT BOSTON SHOW

Many Novel and Advantageous Improvements Will Be Seen at Automobile Exhibit; Electrical Devices of Special Interest

SAND-GRIP FEATURED

As this year is one in which the equipment of the automobile is receiving more attention than heretofore and the new accessories that have been put before the public during the past 12 months have included many novel and advantageous specialties, Manager Chester I. Campbell of the Boston automobile show has been turning his attention more than ever to this part of the annual exhibition with a view to giving New England motorists a chance to see everything of the very latest line in automobile accessories.

Electricity has played an important part in the accessory line and many and varied are the ingenious devices which have been perfected so that the year 1914 finds some of the gasoline cars almost entirely operated by electric push buttons with the exception of the steering. Mr. Campbell has for the first time personally taken charge of the accessory display and promises that this department will have a larger and more representative exhibit than at any of the previous shows.

Electrical devices usually cut down the work of operating a car and for this reason it is natural that such devices will have an absorbing interest to the motorists. Among these will be an electric transmission that not only does away with the shifting of gears but the gears themselves.

An electric automatic sand grip is an exhibit that is a decided novelty. If a car equipped with this appliance gets into a particularly slippery zone and the car begins to skid all the operator has to do is to touch a button on the steering wheel and it releases a thin layer of sand about 10 inches in width and spreads it out in the path of the rear wheels. The sand is carried in a box on the running board or may be used in combination with the tool box.

An appliance that will dim the headlights is another device that will attract attention for it certainly has earned a place in the equipment of a car, especially if the owner is in the habit of driving through the crowded city streets at night. It is known as a "dim-down." Another feature of this device is in the economy that it shows in power. A device that permits the headlights to follow the course of the front wheels and illuminate the road directly ahead of the car while rounding a turn will be on display. The appliance is easily attached and simple in its operation.

The electric starter will not be overlooked. There will be several new types as well as a number of lighting systems. These are all show improvements that eliminate the difficulties entailed by short circuits and other freaks of electric power. In fact about every known electrical contrivance that is applied to motor cars will be among the exhibits.

Numerous forms of shock absorbers and supplementary springs are to be exhibited. There will be the coil spring, hydraulic and friction type of shock preventors. Most motorists are interested in the fuel problem and therefore the kerosene carburetor will have a strong appeal. There will also be a number of new types of gasoline carburetors all of which offer more power and economy. The ignition specialists will have a big display of advanced type of magnetos and spark plugs.

CALIFORNIA IS AGAIN LEADING

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—According to the records of the motor vehicle department in the secretary of state's office at the close of the 1913 auto business, California invested \$46,808,000 in automobiles, and for the second consecutive year led all other states in the purchase of motor vehicles. The total investment in motor cars since the registrations of automobiles began in 1905 was estimated at \$183,850,000.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Jan. 3, 1914. From 4:34 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.
Jan. 4, 1914. From 4:35 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.
Jan. 5, 1914. From 4:36 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.
Jan. 6, 1914. From 4:37 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.
Jan. 7, 1914. From 4:38 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.
Jan. 8, 1914. From 4:39 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.
Jan. 9, 1914. From 4:40 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.
Jan. 10, 1914. From 4:41 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.

BOSTON MOTOR TRUCK SHOW WILL BE AN EXTENSIVE ONE

That users of motor trucks in Boston and New England will benefit by the fact that Boston will be the only big city in the East to hold a commercial vehicle show this year is clearly shown at this early date by the big demand for space in the exhibit which is to be held in Mechanics building, March 17-21. Although over two months away the list of applications already in shows that the number of exhibits will be larger and the types displayed more varied than ever before.

Every type of motor wagon from the 10-ton truck down to the smallest type of light delivery models will be seen. In all of the models will be noted improvements with a trend toward economy of fuel and time. There will be variety

of dumping bodies on the heavier chassis and these are equipped with hydraulic, electric and gasoline driven hoists.

In view of the rapid transformation from the horse-drawn vehicle to the motor wagon the display of motored fire-fighting apparatus should be of great interest to municipal authorities throughout New England. There will be a large and representative variety of apparatus on display including several types of tractors that are now being used on ladders and steam engine trucks. The exhibits will show several hose wagons equipped with powerful pumps driven by a gasoline motor. This type of motored apparatus has already proven to be highly efficient in the various New England towns and cities where they are now in use.



A Vision of Your Car

fully equipped with Weed Chains safely taking the slippery curve ahead. You can look ahead with satisfaction, you can view the slippery curve with confidence, you can drive your car with assured comfort and pleasure when you have on Weed Chains. Do not neglect to put them on. You know

Weed Anti-Skid Chains

Absolutely Prevent Skidding

No other device has ever been invented that takes the place of Weed Chains. All kinds of "makeshifts" have been tried—useless and worthless all. The real value of Weed Chains has been proven so often and so satisfactorily during the last ten years that there is no room for argument. They are slipped on

in a moment without a jack. They don't injure tires even as much as one little slip or skid. They never fail in an emergency and take up hardly any space when not in use.

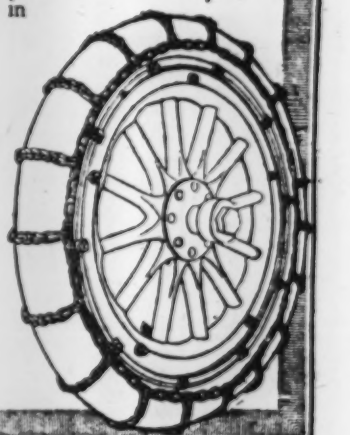
Send for Booklet proving the efficiency, economy and necessity of Weed Chains.

Sold for ALL Tires by Dealers Everywhere

Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.

28 Moore Street, New York

Manufactured for Canada by Dominion Chain Co., Limited—Head Office: Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, Canada.



AUTOMOBILE NOTES

W. L. Gould has been elected president of the Watertown, N. Y., Automobile Association.

An information bureau for all automobile news is to be started by the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Tentative plans for the organization of a cyclecar club in New York city, along the lines of similar bodies in Detroit, Chicago and abroad, have been started.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of the annual Maritime automobile show at St. John, N. B., Jan. 14-21.

Riverside county, in Southern California, has secured a bond issue of \$1,250,000 and the money is to be used for the highways.

The Green Bay Motor Club of Green Bay, Wis., is conducting a strenuous campaign for the elimination of grade crossings in that city.

Kentucky State University is to conduct a course in road building next week, and the week after. The course is free and in the morning the pupils will have lecture work with practical field and office work in the afternoon.

It is claimed that DeKalbe, Ill., has the honor of being the first city or town officially to change the name of a street to the Lincoln Highway. Main street forms a part of the new cross-continent highway, and its old name has been abandoned in favor of the new one.

The Society of Automobile Engineers will probably hold its next midsummer meeting at Cape May, N. J. June 22-27 are the probable dates of the meeting. The S. A. E. council is now discussing the subject, but as no opposition to Cape May has developed, its selection is practically assured.

More than 80,000 automobile owners in Ohio, over 12,000 in and about Cleveland, have been relieved, temporarily at least, of paying an auto license fee as the result of a decision at Columbus of Common Pleas Judge Kinkead, in which he knocked out as unconstitutional the

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

It is estimated that more than 4000 persons attended the first exclusive motorcycle show ever held in St. Louis. The exhibition was held Dec. 18, 19 and 20 in the clubrooms of the Motorcycle Club of St. Louis, and the large attendance evidenced the keen interest taken in motorcycling in that section.

The rapid growth of the Beloit (Wis.) Motorcycle Club has made it necessary to add to the space devoted to their clubrooms.

Wisconsin riders are considering forming a state federation for motorcycle clubs, to work in conjunction with the Federation of American Motorcyclists.

The authorities are considering placing a squad of motorcycle policemen along the country highways in the vicinity of Worcester, Mass.

Exports of American motorcycles during the first half of 1913 amounted to \$749,000.

Two hundred and thirty motorcyclists became members of the Federation of American Motorcyclists during the month of November.



The Light for Everybody

You can read or work by artificial light and be comfortable. A flickering light is annoying. The soft mellow glow of the

Rayo Lamp

is the best light for reading, sewing or whenever artificial light is used.

The RAYO Lamp is constructed on scientific principles. It gives the best and steadiest light. It is made of solid brass—nickel-plated. Lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to clean and rewick. A style for every purpose.



Ask your dealer

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
New York of New York Buffalo
Albany Boston

50 % Discount

on the very

Finest Furs

by

Chandler & Co.

This great sale includes more than \$80,000.00 worth of furs made for the very highest class retail furriers in the world.

See Chandler & Co.'s Advertisement on Last Page, Sec. 1.

Frames and Crank Shafts Straightened
All kinds of gears made and set on BECUT for the very highest class retail furriers in the world.

BEACON AUTO MACHINE CO.
Tel. 2540 Rox. 81 Hampshire St., Boston

The Kind, Quality and Style of the Furs at

50% Discount

A Magnificent—An Enormous Display

The Entire Fourth Floor of Chandler & Company's Establishment will be devoted to this sale

HUDSON SEAL COATS

	Value	Price
1 Hudson Seal Coat	420.00	210.00
1 Hudson Seal and Fitch Coat	200.00	100.00
1 Hudson Seal and Chinchilla Squirrel	165.00	82.50
1 Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	275.00	137.50
1 Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	325.00	162.50
1 Hudson Seal and Fitch Coat	185.00	92.50
1 Hudson Seal (original Redfern model)	450.00	195.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat	300.00	150.00
2 Hudson Seal and Fitch Coats	280.00	140.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat	150.00	75.00

NEAR SEAL COATS

2 Near Seal Coats	95.00	47.50
1 Near Seal Coat, chinchilla squir. collar	100.00	50.00
2 Near Seal Coats, raccoon collars	95.00	47.50

MOLE COATS

1 Mole Coat	400.00	200.00
1 Mole and Taupe Fox Coat	450.00	225.00
1 Mole and Ermine Coat	375.00	187.50
1 Mole and Ermine Coat	350.00	175.00
1 Mole and Hudson Seal Coat	600.00	295.00

LEOPARD COATS

1 Leopard Coat	220.00	110.00
1 Leopard Coat	240.00	120.00

KARAKUL COATS

10 Long Karakul Coats	95.00	45.00
1 Black Karakul Coat	70.00	35.00
1 Black Karakul Coat	110.00	55.00
1 Karakul Coat, with raccoon collar	85.00	42.50
1 Karakul Coat	125.00	62.50
1 Karakul and Fitch Coat	240.00	120.00
1 Karakul Coat	145.00	72.50
1 Short Karakul Coat (Bernard model)	250.00	125.00
1 Karakul Coat	200.00	100.00
1 Flat Karakul Coat	550.00	250.00

SQUIRREL COATS

1 Sable Squirrel Coat	150.00	75.00
1 Sable Squirrel Coat	200.00	100.00
1 Sable Squirrel Coat	250.00	125.00

FUR SETS

1 Flat Karakul Set	350.00	175.00
1 Ermine and Skunk Set	235.00	117.50
1 Fitch Set	185.00	92.50
1 Black Fox and Karakul Set	325.00	162.50
1 White Fox Set	150.00	75.00
1 White Fox and Ermine Set	200.00	100.00
1 Pointed Fox and Seal Set	225.00	112.50
1 Black Fox and Baby Karakul Set	300.00	150.00
1 Stone Marten Set	250.00	125.00
1 Mole and Seal Set (Bernard model)	350.00	150.00
1 Sitka Fox Set (Bechoff David model)	300.00	150.00

Rare furs must of necessity be specialized in as the average manufacturer does not handle them at all—the specialty fur house is justified in asking a high price for a fine piece of fur—back of it is its guarantee and back of that comes the guarantee of the reliable maker. These furs were mostly intended for specialty houses.

FUR SETS

1 Red Fox Set	145.00	72.50
1 Russian Sable Set	1800.00	900.00
1 Eastern Mink Set	400.00	200.00
1 Dark Mink Set	300.00	150.00
1 Natural Blue Fox Set	275.00	137.50
1 Ermine Set	200.00	100.00
1 Fisher Set	375.00	187.50
1 Ermine Set	500.00	250.00
1 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Set	390.00	195.00
1 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Set	500.00	250.00
1 Blended Hudson Bay Sable Set	250.00	125.00
1 Blended Hudson Bay Sable Set	145.00	72.50
1 Baum Marten Set	300.00	150.00
1 Mole Set (Bernard model)	250.00	125.00
1 Mole Set	115.00	57.50

The furs in this sale are the fashionable furs of the day—they are cut in the latest models and are up to the very latest moment in style.

MOLE

3 Mole Scarfs	35.00	17.50
2 Mole Scarfs	50.00	25.00
2 Mole Scarfs	60.00	30.00
1 Mole Scarf (Redfern model)	70.00	35.00
4 Mole Muffs	65.00	32.50
2 Mole Muffs	100.00	50.00

ONE DAY ONLY

Real Lace and Emb. TABLE LINENS

Selling fine linens of this character is an annual event in connection with their great Fur Sale and sale of superb Oriental Rugs. These linens have been taken from their own stock and marked at the following prices. There are large table cloths with real flit lace and hand embroidery from Italy—beautiful table cloths and exquisite luncheon cloths, in sets, bedspreads, etc., AND THE ORIGINAL VALUES RANGE FROM

65.00 to 125.00 and 250.00 to 400.00

\$50 and \$125

Value	Price	Value	Price
Florentine Cloth	400.00	125.00	62.50
Table Cloth	300.00	150.00	75.00
Madeira Cloth	65.00	32.50	
Bed Spread	110.00	55.00	
Lunch Cloth, Flit	65.00	32.50	
Bed Spread	120.00	60.00	

There are Table Cloths, Sets, Scarfs, Centrepieces, Luncheon Cloths, etc., and the original values range from 18.50 to 30.00 and 40.00 to 60.00.

Prices 15.00 and 25.00

Value	Price	Value	Price
Florentine Spread	75.00	37.50	
Flit edge	50.00	25.00	
Set Flit Doilies	30.00	15.00	
Italian Scarfs	18.50	9.25	
Italian Scarfs	22.50	11.25	

Tremont St.
near West**Chandler & Co.**Tremont St.
near West

The United States Government Gets Higher Prices for Furs

PARIS, MOSCOW, BERLIN, ST. PETERSBURG and LONDON

Have one of Their Greatest Seasons in Furs

Chandler & Co. get

\$80,000.00

worth of

Magnificent Furs

to be sold for

\$40,000.00

A PARADOX—the United States Government sells its raw furs at higher prices—Europe has one of the greatest fur seasons ever known—Furs are in evidence everywhere—America has the poorest fur season ever known—Over-confidence—large business during the early season, and practically none at the height of the season—Result, a wholesale manufacturing furrier, who makes the highest class furs in this country, who has connections in Paris, Berlin, Moscow and London, who has one of the largest stocks in his history, who has supported the market without a break up to within a week, closes out \$80,000.00 worth of made-up furs to Chandler & Co. at 50% Discount.

ON SALE MONDAY**POINTED FOX**

	Value	Price
2 Pointed Fox Scarfs	20.00	10.00
3 Pointed Fox Scarfs	50.00	25.00
3 Pointed Fox Muffs	50.00	25.00
3 Pointed Fox Muffs	100.00	50.00
2 Pointed Fox Muffs	30.00	15.00
5 Pointed Fox Sets	165.00	82.50

SILVER KITT FOX

5 Silver Kitt Fox Muffs	75.00	37.50
5 Silver Kitt Fox Scarfs	35.00	17.50
1 Silver Kitt Fox Set	145.00	72.50
1 Silver Kitt Fox Set	85.00	42.50

NATURAL AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM

8 Natural Australian Opossum Shawls	20.00	10.00
5 Natural Australian Opossum Shawls	15.00	7.50
4 Natural Australian Opossum Muffs	25.00	12.50
10 Natural Australian Opossum Muffs	35.00	17.50

RACCOON

4 Raccoon Scarfs	18.50	9.25
1 Raccoon Scarf	45.00	22.50
1 Raccoon Muff	32.50	16.25
2 Raccoon Muffs	40.00	20.00

HUDSON SEAL

	Value	Price
1 Hudson Seal Scarf	110.00	55.00
3 Hudson Seal Scarfs	45.00	22.50
2 Hudson Seal Muffs	75.00	37.50
4 Hudson Seal Muffs	45.00	22.50
1 Hudson Seal Muff	30.00	15.00

NEAR SEAL

2 Near Seal Scarfs	25.00	12.50
1 Near Seal Scarf	13.50	6.75
8 Near Seal Muffs	10.00	5.00
3 Near Seal Muffs	18.00	9.00

SABLE SQUIRREL

10 Sable Squirrel Muffs	13.00	6.50
14 Sable Squirrel Muffs	25.00	12.50
7 Sable Squirrel Scarfs	10.00	5.00

CHINCHILLA SQUIRREL

1 Chinchilla Squirrel Muff	55.00	27.50
1 Chinchilla Squirrel Muff	25.00	12.50
2 Chinchilla Squirrel Scarfs	20.00	10.00

The Kind, Quality and Style of the Furs at

50% Discount

A Magnificent—An Enormous Display

The Entire Fourth Floor of Chandler & Company's Establishment will be devoted to this sale.

MINK SCARFS

	Value	Price
3 Mink Scarfs	75.00	37.50
1 Mink Scarf	55.00	27.50
1 Mink Scarf	70.00	35.00
1 Mink Scarf	95.00	47.50
2 Mink Scarfs	150.00	75.00
1 Mink Scarf	135.00	67.50
1 Mink Scarf	180.00	90.00
2 Mink Muffs	100.00	50.00
3 Mink Muffs	75.00	37.50
1 Mink Muff	145.00	72.50
1 Mink Muff	300.00	150.00
2 Mink Muffs	175.00	87.50
4 Mink Muffs	200.00	100.00

MINK FURS—There has never been a period during the civilized history of the human race in the northern climates, when mink furs have not stood for elegance, richness, style and value; and rightly they should, for in the first place the fur itself is beautiful, and as far as durability goes nothing else compares with it; it lasts from one generation to another and a good piece always preserves its elegance and beauty.

PERSIAN LAMB

10 Persian Lamb Scarfs	15.00	7.50
2 Persian Lamb Scarfs	18.00	9.00
1 Persian Lamb Scarf	22.50	11.25
4 Persian Lamb Scarfs	50.00	25.00
12 Persian Lamb Muffs	35.00	17.50
2 Persian Lamb Muffs	40.00	20.00
3 Persian Lamb Muffs	55.00	27.50

BROADTAIL PERSIAN

4 Broadtail Persian Muffs	55.00	27.50
1 Broadtail Persian Muff	65.00	32.50
2 Broadtail Persian Scarfs	30.00	15.00
2 Broadtail Persian Scarfs	75.00	37.50

FURS OF BLACK KARAKUL AND PERSIAN LAMB—Experience has proven that furs like baby lamb, broadtail and flat karakul in the rich, beautiful blacks have seldom varied in price. It was with regret and reluctance on the part of the manufacturer that these furs had to be included in this purchase.

FITCH

1 Fitch Scarf	75.00	37.50
1 Fitch Scarf	50.00	25.00
1 Fitch Muff	110.00	55.00
2 Fitch Muffs	95.00	47.50

SKUNK

10 Skunk Muffs	45.00	22.50
2 Skunk Muffs	35.00	17.50
9 Skunk Scarfs	35.00	17.50
3 Skunk Scarfs	45.00	22.50

BLACK FOX

3 Black Fox Scarfs	12.00	6.00
4 Black Fox Scarfs	35.00	17.50
1 Black Fox Scarf	50.00	25.00
12 Black Fox Muffs	17.50	8.75
1 Black Fox Scarf	75.00	37.50
10 Black Fox Muffs	18.50	9.25
2 Black Fox Muffs	37.50	18.75
2 Black Fox Muffs	60.00	30.00
2 Black Fox Muffs	75.00	37.50
3 Black Fox Muffs	30.00	15.00
3 Black Fox Muffs	40.00	20.00

SABLE FOX

6 Sable Fox Scarfs	25.00	12.50
4 Sable Fox Scarfs	27.50	13.75
10 Sable Fox Muffs	15.00	7.50
3 Sable Fox Muffs	30.00	15.00

BLACK LYNX

4 Black Lynx Scarfs	75.00	37.50
1 Black Lynx Scarf	110.00	55.00
7 Black Lynx Muffs	60.00	30.00
6 Black Lynx Muffs	45.00	22.50

WOLF

6 Pointed Wolf Muffs	30.00	15.00
2 Pointed Wolf Scarfs	20.00	10.00
4 Blue Wolf Muffs	18.00	9.00
2 Blue Wolf Scarfs	16.50	8.25

KARAKUL

1 Karakul Scarf	45.00	22.50
5 Karakul Scarfs	27.50	13.75
5 Karakul Scarfs	9.50	4.75
3 Karakul Muffs	35.00	17.50
1 Karakul Muff	75.00	37.50
1 Flat Karakul Muff	125.00	62.50

ONE WEEK ONLY

Silks and Velvets

Magnificent fabrics of silk and silk velvets are in perfect keeping with the sale of the finest merchandise of the year—fine Furs—fine Oriental Rugs.

To make this an event which will be looked forward to annually and to make a great sale a great success, Chandler & Co. have made great reductions. Thousands of dollars' worth of finest silks and silk velvets in their own department have been reduced to prices which will dispose of them at once. THE VALUES RANGE FROM

3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 to 7.50

For this sale all will be priced

1.95 and 2.95

The following are illustrative of the values in this great sale:

Value	Price	Value	Price
Chiffon Velvet	4.50	2.25	
Matelasse	6.75	3.38	
Satin Damask	4.75	2.38	
Brocade	3.00	1.50	
Chiffon	3.00	1.50	
Brocade Faille	4.75	2.38	
Brocade Crepe	3.75	1.88	
Crepe Facon	4.00	2.00	
Matelasse Poplin	3.75	1.88	
Satin Matelasse	4.75	2.38	
Silk Duveltyne	6.75	3.38	

Two-Day Sale Real Laces

Real Duchesse—Real Fillet—Real Venice—Real Boheme—Real Point—Real Cluny—Real Irish—Real Point Applique—edges, bands, insertions, galons and demi-flounces.

Values 6.00 to 10.00 and 12.50 to 16.50 5.00 and 10.00

MONDAY ONE DAY ONLY MONDAY

Superb Oriental Rugs

Chandler & Co. have determined to make Monday an eventful day in their Oriental Rug Department as well as a great day in their Fur Department.

The purchase of Furs for this Sale was so recent that there was barely time to get out the circular, and there was no time in which to even visit the Rug markets for Rug values, but Chandler & Co. had Rugs in bond and also in their own store for such a purpose. All the Rugs in this sale will be comprehended in one great lot and the VALUES WILL RANGE FROM

45.00, 50.00, 75.00, 100.00 to 125.00

For Just One Day all will be Priced

\$35 and \$45

Of several hundred pieces, the following are fair illustrations of the values:

	Value	Price		Value	Price
Persian	125.00	45.00	Bijar	85.00	35.00
Bijar	75.00	35.00	Persian	85.00	45.00
Hall Rugs	65.00	35.00	Persian Strips	75.00	35.00
Persian	100.00	45.00	Kurdistan	95.00	45.00
Kuba Daghestan	85.00	45.00	Lare Kurdistan	95.00	45.00
Antique Bijar	85.00	45.00	Kurdistan	90.00	45.00
Persian	70.00	35.00	Daghestan	75.00	35.00
Antique Daghestan	100.00	45.00	Shirvan	65.00	35.00
Antique Hair Strip	125.00	45.00	Antique Cashmere	70.00	35.00
Antique Persian	110.00	45.00	Persian	85.00	45.00
Bijar	70.00	45.00			

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1914

Romance of the Ocean Clings Even to the Coal Barge

Routine of Men Aboard, Appearing Prosaic When Carriers Are Seen in Port, Often Is Stirring Enough While at Sea

CAPTAIN TELLS EVENTS

Stately square riggers and proud, graceful schooners eventually find their way to service as coal barges. All sorts of craft that once sailed the seas in saucy independence fall into the net of the more everyday commercial demand. Their tapering masts, yardarms and other rigging are removed and supplanted by stubby masts to carry a small amount of canvas as a precaution.

While the increasing loss to this trade of ships, especially those to whom what may be called the romance of the sea appeals, the commercial benefit by the change is obvious. One towboat can take three barges in tow at a time and leave them at their destinations, which in some cases comprises as many different ports. This is quicker, cheaper and more satisfactory generally than having one large craft, particularly a sailing vessel, load with coal and start for another port. Steamers in this trade, however, are fast becoming leaders, and colliers having their own power are frequently seen along the waterfront of big seaports.

Yet the routine aboard a humble coal barge is interesting, for even here the romance of the sea creeps in. Stirring incidents take place behind powerful towboats. Sometimes a large break away and is securely anchored just in time to avoid striking shore or some threatening obstacle. Buffeted by high seas barges often are saved from wreck by narrow margins and after heroic efforts by the men handling them.

Three men comprise the customary crew of the average coal barge. They are the skipper, a deckhand and an engineer, for coal barges carry steam engines to hoist anchor and operate whistles by which they can signal the towboat if anything goes wrong while at sea. Larger barges have larger crews.

Barges are selected for class of service

according to their size. Large vessels are taken where deep water routes make them practicable, and smaller ones where shallow draft is necessary. Principal coal ports are Norfolk, Newport News, Philadelphia and South Amboy. Railroad companies often operate their own towboats and carry coal direct from the mines to the buyers. Huge terminals, sometimes costing millions, are erected at the nearest seaport and cars empty

"shoot" connected with an elevated trestle over which a car containing 35 or 40 tons has been drawn. Trains arrive at busy terminals from the mines at frequent intervals throughout the day, and discharge their loads by opening the bottom of the car over the shoot leading to the hold of the barge or steamer.

Then a powerful tug pulls the barge



Typical crew of a coal vessel such as runs on Boston routes

coal into the holds of barges or steamers. Railroad towboats take the barges, three at a time, to various places along the coast, usually dropping each load at a different port. Many railroads also have left their own barges.

The barge is put alongside a wharf and the coal is unloaded by huge steam-operated "clam-shell scoops" which pick up a ton at a time. The scoops are fitted with automatic attachments so that they go down like an open clam shell, closing as they sink into the coal. When empty the coal barge is sent back, usually in ballast for another cargo.

Handling Cargo Minimized
Barges of good size usually bring 3000 tons of coal; the smaller ones average from 500 to 1500 tons to a voyage. The coal is loaded into the boat through a

into the stream and connects it with two others, usually with a two-inch steel cable, with about an eighth of a mile of space between, when the tow begins its journey seaward. The strongest tugs will make four miles an hour with three heavy barges dragging at their stern.

Often the captain's wife is aboard the barge, acting as cook. Such a barge is looked upon as a "prize" among those seeking employment, for they are more likely to feel assured at least of good meals. On barges men cooks frequently are busy assisting deckhands, and in other cases the deckhand is also cook.

Tows often come from Chesapeake bay to Providence, Boston and Portland, or to Boston, Salem and Gloucester. The tug stops at the first port, anchors the barge destined there, and continues with the

Heroic Work, as Well as Constant Alertness, Sometimes Called for in Handling Clumsy Craft Under Difficulties

others. Local towboats put lines aboard the arriving barge and bring her up to her discharging berth, while the ocean-going towboats take another string of craft and return south.

Conditions often are the cause of tow seeking shelter under lee shores. Vineyard sound is a typical rendezvous for tow boats. Sometimes they are there many days awaiting favorable opportunity to continue their course.

Boston harbor presents a scene of unusual activity after a few days nor'west blow. Tow after tow may have become stalled back of the cape and with clearing conditions a procession of vessels headed in this direction continues to pass Boston light all day.

Probably the largest fleet of coal barges operated by any company on the Atlantic coast that touches this port is that of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. This concern operates 13 powerful ocean-going towboats and a fleet of 71 barges, all from Philadelphia. A large part of the business comes to Boston, although other New England ports are included in the itinerary. Barges of this concern carry from 1000 to 3000 tons each. Their total carrying capacity is approximately 100,000 tons.

Officer Tells Experiences

Among the features of this fleet is the large crew carried on each vessel. Five men are usually taken on each Philadelphia & Reading barge, one a cook. Barge Tabor, with a capacity of 1550 tons, a comparatively new vessel, furnishes an illustration. Capt. Fred Blodgett, one of five brothers who are now or have been captains of some of these barges, commands her. He said he followed the sea because he began doing so when a lad and because of the romance that clings to life on the sea.

"I would not advise a young man to start in on a barge nowadays," said Captain Blodgett when questioned by a Monitor reporter. "Steam is the coming

thing and a sailor ought to get a berth on a steamer if possible." Captain Blodgett is a typical Yankee seaman of the old school, a type that is disappearing almost as fast as the square riggers of earlier times. He continued:

"Before I took command of this craft, when she was new, about a year ago, I had charge of the Bear Ridge. Five years ago we were stern barge in a tow of three, down off Shinnecock. A sou'-

east gale was stirring. It was in February, and shortly after dark our hawser parted. We anchored as quickly as possible, and found that our rudder was gone. After making things snug for the night we turned in, leaving the customary watch on deck. At 4 a. m. I was awakened by the report 'steamer anchored under our stern.' It proved to be the second barge of our original tow, which had also broken away and an-

Advantage With Type of Vessel Is Large Since Single Towboat Can Deliver Several Cargoes Without Wasting Time

SLIGHT DRAFT A HELP

chored. We were dragging anchor and before daylight hit her three times, breaking things up generally. Tugs sent out to search for us picked both barges up, and towed us to New Bedford."

Barges will remain; they will not be succeeded by steamers or other type of craft, Captain Blodgett says, for they can reach shallower water than a steamer, and be easily pushed up unrequited creeks to coal wharves far inland that are surrounded by a network of railroad and street bridges. The towboats make a round trip from Philadelphia to Boston in a week, although barges do not, as they have to remain at different ports to be discharged. In this way one tug alone can manage six or more barges.

Quarters for the crew are more comfortable aboard a barge than would appear from the outside. A deckhouse aft has two rooms, a cabin and the skipper's room; also the crew's quarters. On the Tabor the galley is abaft the cabin, and on the next deck the crew sleep abaft the wheelhouse. Engines and boilers are forward.



Capt. Fred Blodgett of Philadelphia-Boston craft Tabor

PACKING APPLES TAUGHT IN COLLEGE

Massachusetts Agricultural Institution to Give Course From Jan. 22 to 28 to Limited Number—Other Subjects Covered

OF PRACTICAL VALUE

Could there be any pleasanter way of spending a week in the winter than by going away to school to learn how to pack apples? This privilege is to be given from Jan. 22 through Jan. 28 to those persons who apply in advance to the pomology department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. But any one eager to take the course must apply early for the school is to be limited to 30 students. A fee of \$5 will be charged to pay for the fruit and other materials used and to help in defraying the expenses of the school.

Such a fee is of course much less than the financial return which it is proposed to make the course of instruction bring to each pupil who enrolls. To secure the highest prices apples must not only be of excellent quality and attractive appearance—which it is taken for granted New England apples are—but they must also be properly graded and packed. Those who take the course at

the agricultural college are to be taught how this proper grading and packing should be done. It follows that next summer when they offer their apples for sale they will be able to command better prices than if they had packed them in the same fashion as in previous years.

The course is therefore essentially practical. Moreover it is designed to give people the satisfaction which comes from having learned how to do a thing in the right way. The instruction is to be given by R. W. Rees, a man who has had large experience in box packing in Oregon. The announcement of the course says that the work will consist of packing apples in boxes, fancy packages and barrels. Those taking the course will perform all the operations of preparing fruit for the commercial markets until they become proficient in each step. In addition they will have the privilege of special lectures and demonstrations on such subjects as selecting orchard sites, pruning, spraying, management of orchards, harvesting, storing and marketing. In order that the students may have a chance to put their knowledge to the test before leaving, an apple packing contest is to close the week's instruction. The announcement does not state that this is going to be intensely exciting, but almost any one could guess that it will be.

Besides the apple packing school and the regular 10 weeks' winter course has Massachusetts Agricultural College has

planned for this winter a farmers' week from March 16 to March 20 and a tree wardens' school from March 24 to March 27. These short courses are part of the extension service of the college, which is taking this means of making its resources of practical help to the people who most need such help but who cannot leave their homes or work for an extended period. Those who cannot get away at all are given the benefit of correspondence courses if they wish to take them and are willing to pay the small fee, generally only \$1, which is charged to insure that only interested persons will enroll. These courses are given between October and June and include work on such subjects as soil and soil improvement, farm dairying, market gardening, bee keeping, animal feeding and horticulture. One year's time is allowed for the completion of each course.

College professors or members of the experiment station prepare these courses with the idea of presenting the latest information on each subject in as condensed a form as is possible for adequate treatment, and at the same time they aim to make the course so comprehensive that it may be readily understood by any one who takes it up. The courses correspond somewhat to the lectures given in the college classes. More than one course may be taken at a time; in fact, the college recommends that if possible at least two be taken simultaneously in order that a student may work on one course while the answers which he sent in on the other course are being corrected at the college. The courses are especially recommended to granges and farmers' clubs and to Y. M. C. A.'s. When a group of persons take a course the work is made even more profitable than when one person takes the work by himself, for there is opportunity in the former case for animated discussion.

For people who can neither go away from home nor take time at home for study, there is still another way open to further education along lines of special interest to country folks. All kinds of clubs in and out of the country as well as schools, boards of trade and Y. M. C. A.'s may also avail themselves of this opportunity to learn of practical solutions to some of the problems pertaining to agricultural and country life. This information is given through the medium of lectures. These lectures are arranged for as far in advance as possible and cost practically nothing to the organization under whose auspices they are given except the lecturer's traveling expenses, unless an admission fee is charged. In that case the lecturer receives some compensation.

The lecturers are members of the Massachusetts Agricultural College faculty. Their subjects cover a wide range and include such topics as "Renovating the Old Orchard," "The Business Hen—How to Get Her and How to Keep Her," "Use of Bees in Cranberry Culture," "Corn Improvement and Culture," "The Challenge of the Soil," "Newer and Broader Courses for Rural Schools," and "The Improvement of Country Towns."

UTAH SMELTERS MAKE RECORDS

SALT LAKE CITY—All records in production from Utah smelters were broken during 1913, and close to \$5,000,000 more was produced in the state this year than during 1912, says the Desert News. The total production for the year is estimated at \$47,470,378, as compared with \$42,922,302 for 1912.

Although the year 1912 beat all previous years, it was not up to the standard on account of the setback received through the strike at Bingham in September, 1912. This year the smelters were about normal, with the result that a gigantic advance was made in the output of metal.

LARGER PARK STREET TERMINAL TRAFFIC NEED

Subway Stations, Built Years Ago, Now Inadequate to Meet Requirements and Boston Transit Commission Faces Problem of Making Authorized Improvements

HUB AND WHEEL PLAN MEETING FAVOR

Enlargement of the Park street subway terminal, authorized by the Massachusetts Legislature as a means of relieving traffic congestion, is one of the problems with which the Boston transit commission finds itself confronted. This improvement is admittedly much needed by the Elevated railway and will be of immense advantage to the thousands of patrons of the system.

Built some 15 years ago with the primary intention of removing the surface tracks from Tremont street, the Park street station and the Boylston street station have been subjected to ever increasing demands. The number of passengers carried during that time has approached an increase of nearly 200 per cent. New and heavy channels of traffic have been opened into the subway. And gradually it has become necessary to berth more and more cars at the platforms simultaneously, until today the road has to make use of spare spaces behind the stairways and narrow tail ends of a platform scarcely three feet wide, in order to carry the throngs of workers, shoppers and theatergoers during the rush hours.

In designing a model transportation system, it has been stated by engineers that the hub and wheel plan, with its central station and its radiating lines of travel, is one of the best. Its tracage spreads evenly and proportionately over the surrounding country. Long and extended lines of traffic, such as are necessary in the city of New York, are avoided. And what is important to both public and carrier, the provision of a common meeting point offers excellent transfer facilities. This last point, however, is accompanied by a serious disadvantage. Concentration means congestion. And it is only through the application of well thought out and skillfully designed station plans that this can be relieved of its inconvenience.

City's Present Facilities

A survey of the map of Boston shows that the city already possesses a transportation system that forms rather accurately the three quarters of a spoked wheel, the harbor making the blank quarter of the circle. In the "down town" section of the city, the figure of an hour glass is more applicable. For here the traffic from the north and west, and from the south and west is squeezed in between the waterfront and the Common; Washington and Tremont streets forming the open connecting stem between the two bulbous ends.

Thus the Park street station becomes doubly a focal point. On the one hand, it is the center of the "downtown" activity. Within a few blocks on either

side lie the large department stores, a number of the large theaters, the State House and some of the largest office buildings. The interests of a metropolitan population of some 2,000,000 people may be said to center at this point to a certain extent, and for this reason the facilities offered here may greatly add to or detract from the ease, speed and good humor with which these interests are attended. On the other hand, the topographical lay of this section of the city has served to restrict the congestion area still more. The statement found publication a few years ago that more people passed through the Park street station in a day than any other railroad station in the world with one exception.

When the Tremont street subway was opened in 1898 its accommodations were adequate. Within a few years the Washington street elevated was opened, and then one side of the incoming and outgoing platforms was required for the surface cars, the other being given over to the elevated trains. Only a few cars berthed at these platforms at one time, and these berths lay opposite the wide and roomy sections of the station. Year by year, however, the pressure upon the station facilities has grown steadily.

In 1900 there were some 1,000,000 people in Greater Boston served by the Elevated railway system. By 1910 the number had jumped to 1,237,201, and in 1920 it is estimated that it will have reached 1,750,000. With this growth of population the patronage of the transportation systems of the district has kept step. In round numbers the Elevated road carried 200,000,000 cash-paying passengers in 1900; 225,000,000 two years later; 265,000,000 in 1906 and 275,000,000 in 1908. Last year it collected fares from 325,000,000 passengers, a total gain of 100,000,000 over the traffic of 10 years ago, and an average gain of 10,000,000 passengers a year.

Cost of Modern Equipment

The two lessons that a common carrier or a transit commission has to draw from such figures of municipal growth are: first, there is need to look into the future in making any plans; and second (and what is considered fully as important), that every year and even every month of delay in providing adequate facilities but serves to increase the pressure upon the present service, and the resulting inconvenience to the public. In considering the projection and construction of new subways, of course, the transit commission and similar bodies must hold in thought what is often forgotten by the clamoring public. Care must be taken not to saddle a greater over-

head expense on the organization than it can carry.

Sometimes the man who expresses the opinion so emphatically that a subway ought to be built at once into such and such a section of the city forgets that it costs \$50,000 a mile to construct surface tracks, while the expense is about \$10,000,000 a mile to build a subway. The first item of expense carries with it an annual overhead charge on the railway of about \$2500, the other a charge of perhaps \$500,000. Fortunately, in planning for station facilities, the considerations to be taken up are not so serious. Station extension and improvement is not always expensive, relatively speaking. It involves no new routes nor lengthy rights of way. And often the needed changes are obvious and easily planned.

Today the Park street station, which is theoretically and practically one of the central stations of the metropolitan railway system, quite obviously shows the extreme pressure that has been brought to bear upon it as the central point of congestion. The actual service has far outgrown the facilities. And it has been stated by an official of the Elevated road that to the patience of the public is due any expedition in service that may be accomplished.

On the incoming side of the station, where practically all of the passengers are seeking the street level or the cars for the North station, the problem is simplified. But to the eyes of the man who takes the time to cast a calm glance over the outbound platform an interesting picture is presented. The platform shows a maze of stairways, gates and stiles, posts, ticket offices and signs of all sizes and descriptions. And from one end of the platform to the other is a long line of structures that must be avoided by the public in seeking cars. At the north end is the Cambridge subway entrance; then comes the stairway from the street, lines of ticket booths and a series of gates. In the center is the news stand and another subway entrance. And at the south end another combination of ticket booths, entrance stiles and stairways.

Arrangement Unwise

These structures are all necessary, but in the restricted area given to the present station, they take up a valuable percentage of room and are so arranged as to obstruct not only the passage of the person who suddenly discovers his desired car coming into view, but it also serves to obstruct his vision, so that often he sees his car after its doors have been closed and its wheels are turning. In addition to this disadvantageous arrangement of facilities, the Elevated road has been obliged to berth additional cars at the ends of the platforms, in spaces that were not designed originally for this purpose. At the Park street end cars are stopped at berths which are actually hidden and quite out of sight of a prospective passenger standing in the middle of the station.

The platform is curved here and the wide spaces between the car steps and

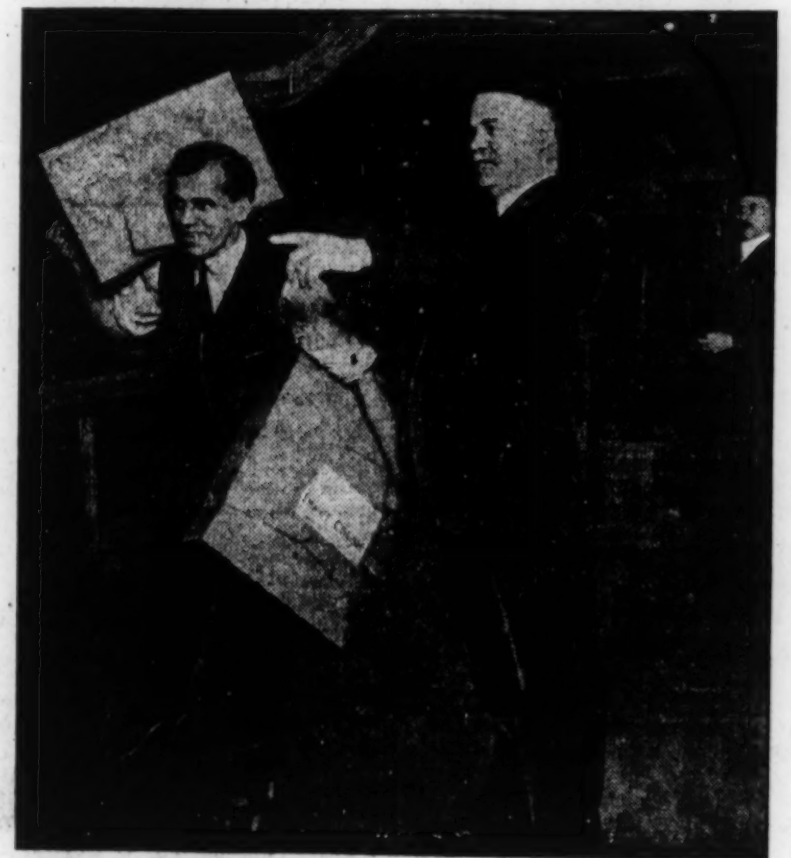
the platform edges do not make matters easier for the public. On the west side, at this end, the space between the ticket booths, the supporting roof columns and the track is so limited that in order to reach two of the car steps on that side the public must pass through two spaces, the one a little over 26 inches wide and the other not much over 45 inches in width. These are the only two means of entrance on that side of the platform. At the south end of the platform the loading space narrows down to perhaps only three feet in width, and even this is partly obstructed by posts. The public has to board the cars stopping here as rapidly as in the wider spaces of the station. Thus the three desirable features in a central transfer point—entrance at the ends or side of a platform, freedom of vision in discovering the different cars as they approach and stop, and freedom of movement in reaching and boarding them—are lacking in this important station of the present Boston system.

While the demands made upon the Park-street station during one period were diminished by the construction of the Washington-street tunnel, they are now rapidly increasing again. The Cambridge subway already uses it as a terminal. The last link of the new Boylston-street subway is now under construction, and is to be connected with the present subway under Charles street. The old station facilities at Boylston and Park streets will have to bear the burden of this additional service, and if they cannot take care of the extra traffic that is promised with this innovation, the advantages of the awaited extension will be greatly handicapped. The extension of the Cambridge subway to the South station will bring a new traffic to the Park-street station.

Service Retarded

It may not be advantageous to construct the Dorchester subway which is authorized in the same act which legalizes the improvement of the Park-street station for several years, according to statements made by the transit commission. Should the commission decide to wait for the construction of this latest subway before enlarging and adding to the facilities of the Park-street station, therefore, the pressure upon this focal point in the Boston system will have reached a point which it is difficult to estimate.

To the casual observer the clutter of booths, posts, stiles and stairways along the narrow platform of the station may seem to be only causing momentary delay and discomfort to a few thousand people, but the more thoughtful onlooker may realize that as the removal of an abnormal constriction on an important bearing of a huge and complicated machine gives added speed to its entire system of cogs and wheels, so an enlargement of this platform would serve to increase to some degree the efficiency of the entire transportation system used by the citizens in Greater Boston.



(Photo by Robert H. Moulton, Chicago)

Postmaster Campbell directing employee under new plan

foreman of the checking department in the Chicago office. It proved an immediate success when tried and was given official sanction.

First tests were given the project in the check room in the basement of the

finally they delivered parcel post packages on the outside. This last feature has yet to receive what is considered a fair test, as the streets and sidewalks were congested during the holiday season, but it is expected to be successful under normal conditions.

Theaters Promise Offerings of Novelty and Merit

BEST OF SEASON'S DRAMAS ARE DUE IN COMING MONTHS

Boston to See Forbes-Robertson in Eight Plays, John Drew in Strong Barrie Play, Faversham and Miss Anglin in Modernized Shakspeare Productions

Boston playhouses promise attractions for the second half of the season of far more interest than those presented during the half season just closed. This season is thus duplicating last year when the first half was dull and the second half above the average.

The novelty and worth of the coming attractions will doubtless draw the many playgoers of discrimination, who have found little to interest them thus far this year.

The artistic event of the year will be the fortnight's engagement of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, beginning Jan. 6 at the Shubert theater. The eminent English actor comes directly to Boston from a 17 weeks' engagement in New

York, where his acting has been acclaimed as surpassing anything he has hitherto done. His Hamlet is esteemed by reviewers and actors as the finest since Booth. In view of the unusual professional interest in this impersonation, Forbes-Robertson will give a special matinee of the tragedy next Friday at the Manhattan theater, New York.

"Hamlet" will probably be his opening bill here. For the first time in this city he will play the title role of "Othello" and a short play called "The Merchant of Venice." The latter will be given as a curtain raiser to "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back," the modern miracle play by Jerome K. Jerome, which he played here three years ago.

Forbes-Robertson will also appear as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice"; as Dick Helder in "The Light That Failed," a play made from the Kipling novel of the same name; in Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," which gives the star a notable role designed for him by the English philosopher-wit; and as the elderly hero of "Mice and Men," Madeline Lucette Ryley's gentle comedy of a century ago.

The latter play gives Lady Forbes-Robertson a leading role in which she is highly effective. She also gives a vivid impersonation of Cleopatra, and makes a playful Portia. She is the slave of the Jerome play, Maisie in the Kipling piece and essays Desdemona and Ophelia.

Much Shakspeare
Another "Othello" will be presented by William Faversham's company, for he had added this tragedy and "Romeo and Juliet" to his repertory this season. He retains "Julius Caesar," which he acted here last season. Mr. Faversham has a company of unusual talent, including Ian Robertson, Miss Cecelia Loftus, Miss Julie Opp, Miss Constance Collier.

The Toronto Mail and Empire prints particulars of Mr. Faversham's restaging of "Romeo and Juliet," which he first disclosed in that city on Monday.

"The production does not aim so much to secure elaborate realism as to bring out in imaginative pictures the beauty and the tragedy of the play. The scenery has been designed with massive and striking simplicity, instead of the intricate detail to which we have grown accustomed in Shakspeare. The severe lines of both the interiors and the exteriors make the characters in their strangely florid costumes stand out with an odd impressionistic effect.

"Only two instances are necessary to show the departure that Mr. Faversham has made from conventional ideas in his efforts to get the desired effects. The public place in Verona stands out with a background of battlements against a stretch of blue, and in the center are two large square-cut pillars, and with the passing and the grouping of the characters results are secured that constantly arrest the eye.

"Instead of the balcony scene, a large casement has been placed at the back of the stage, looking from a bare wall, and with a color scheme of greens and mauves, a setting is secured which at first strikes one as ugly until it melts

into the feeling that here, if anywhere in the plays of Shakspeare, the poetry is everything and that the imagination should supply all surroundings.

"There are several departures also from the usual traditions of the play. One of the best is in the early scene in the house of the Capulets, where the merry-makers may be heard dancing in the ballroom while the meeting of Romeo and Juliet with the various episodes that surround it takes place in a small room adjoining it."

Then we are to see Miss Margaret Anglin in "Antony and Cleopatra," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night" and "The Taming of the Shrew." Late in the season will come Sothorn and Marlowe for their annual engagement in "Much Ado About Nothing," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet." As a Wednesday matinee bill Mr. Sothorn this year is reviving "If I Were King," in which Miss Marlowe does not appear. It is not probable that the Benson players will come here. Mr. Mantell will probably not come this season. If he does he will act "King John," which he recently revived.

Two New Theaters

Within six weeks, it is expected, both the new first-class theaters, the Wilbur on Tremont street, and the Cort in Park square, will be opened. The opening attractions are not announced as yet. It was expected that the latter would be opened with Miss Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart," but that comedy is still playing to good houses at the Cort in New York, after 54 continuous weeks.

"Within the Law," perhaps the most popular play since "The Lion and the Mouse," is booked to begin an indefinite engagement at the Majestic Feb. 16. "Little Women" may then be shifted to the Cort or some other theater, for it appears certain that the latter play will not exhaust its patronage in the seven weeks allotted to the engagement. The orchestra has been under the stage since the Wednesday matinee.

"Fanny's First Play," the comedy by Bernard Shaw which ran most of last season in New York, comes shortly to the Park theater for a run and should, with "The Great Adventure," be the intellectual comedy treat of the year. The company is an admirable one and was rehearsed by Granville Baker, who is the leading producer of the new English school of naturalism.

A fantastic comedy written by Mr. Barker in collaboration with Laurence Housman, called "Prunella," may be a spring attraction at the Wilbur, in case it does not run out the season at Winthrop Ames' new theater in New York, the Booth. "The Philanderer," an early Shaw play just revived in New York by Mr. Ames, may come here also this season.

Fine Irish Comedy

"General John Regan," a comedy of Irish life by George Birmingham, credited with being the funniest character comedy of the season in New York, will be seen in the spring at the Plymouth theater with the notable cast headed by Arnold Daly that is now giving the piece in New York. This attraction is managed by Liebler & Co., who are also directing the tour of Cyril Maude, the noted English comedian. Mr. Maude went into New York to play repertory, but his newest comedy, "Grumpy," is such a hit that he is performing that exclusively. Other plays he may give here are "Beauty and the Barge," a comedy from one of W. W. Jacobs' sea stories, "Toldies," a farce from the French, and "The Second in Command," a comedy of army life acted here by John Drew a decade ago.

Mr. Drew will open his annual engagement at the Hollis Jan. 19 in "The Will," a farce play in three scenes by J. M. Barrie, and a revival of "The Tyranny of Tears," both plays being given each evening. Mr. Drew did not take his revival of "Much Ado About Nothing" on tour.

A welcome feature will be the return of David Warfield in "The Auctioneer," which restores to him the Hebrew character in which he first starred. Miss Maude Adams, it is expected, will finish out the season in New York in the new Barrie play, "The Legend of Leonora," and older comedies by the same author. She will come next season in a repertory of Barrie plays, it is announced.

Novel Child's Play

"The Poor Little Rich Girl," the novelty of last season in New York, will doubtless come here this season and should stay a long time, for it is a comedy about a child that amuses the children and their elders alike. Belasco's production of the Rostand play, "A Good Little Devil," has been taken off the road. "Years of Discretion" comes to the Tremont Jan. 19. Later Leo Dittmerstein may come in "The Temperamental Journey," a comedy drama on the same theme as "The Great Adventure." Not until next season will Belasco's latest production, Frances Starr in Bernstein's "The Secret," come here.

George Cohan's new farce, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," is the success of the season

in New York, with "Potash and Perlmutter," and they will not be seen here until next year, when the original companies will probably come. Miss Billie Burke will probably not come in her new serious play, "The Land of Promise," until another season.

The Irish players begin a Chicago engagement Feb. 23 and may stop off here on their way back to Ireland. The Horniman players are not coming, but Milton Rosmer and Irene Rooker are coming to this country and may bring their Chicago company to Boston. William Collier may pay his long deferred visit, for he has an interesting new farce.

Eugene Walter's drama, "Fine Feather," is yet to be played in Boston, and is sure to come for a run in the spring with a notable cast headed by Wilton Lackaye and Robert Edson. Robert Hilliard has a thriller called "The Argyle

Cash," yet to be seen here. Another detective piece, "At Bay," so interests New York that it may not get here this season.

Other possibilities are Miss Doris Keane in "Romance," by Edward Sheldon; Miss Annie Russell in "The School for Scandal" and other old comedies; William Crane and Douglas Fairbanks in a revival of "The Henrietta"; a domestic farce by Mark Swan called "Her Own Money"; "Nearly Married," a farce by Edgar Selwyn.

Lew Fields comes to the Shubert Jan. 9 in "All Aboard," a spectacular musical show. Other pieces of the kind in prospect are "When Dreams Come True," "Adele," Blanche Ring in "When Claudia Smiles," "The Tick-Tock Man," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Beauty Shop" and "The Doll Girl" with Richard Carle and Miss Hattie Williams.



(Photo by White, New York, Copyright by Charles Frohman)
Miss Ethel Barrymore as she appears in the title role of "Tante"

Miss Ethel Barrymore comes to the Tremont theater Monday evening for a two weeks' engagement in "Tante," a comedy by Haddon Chambers from the novel by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. It is a story of a great pianist, the traditional "grande artiste," brought up on flattery and adulation, always acting a part, and with a capacity for hoodwinking others only equalled by her ability to deceive herself. The only one who does not bow to the pianist's whims is Karen Woodruff, a British barrister. He comes to love the pianist's ward and succeeds finally in winning his wife from the influence of the musician, though not without a prolonged struggle.

Miss Barrymore plays the pianist and is said to be doing the best acting of her career. She brings to this character comedy the talents that began to ripen finely when she first essayed "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," and which were last revealed here in Barrie's "Twelve Pound Look." Charles Cherry is said to be excellent as the matter-of-fact barrister, and a striking piece of acting is done by Miss Haidee Wright, who was last seen here in a vivid bit as the "painted lady" in "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back" with Forbes-Robertson. Others of talent in the company are Eileen Van Biene, Lizzie Hudson Collier and William Ingersoll.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," a popular play of cheerful philosophy amid shanty dwellers, is the bill at the Castle Square theater next week, succeeding "Miss Pocahontas" which closed its run this evening. Miss Mabel Colcord, Donald Meek, William Carleton, Miss Doris Olsson and the other favorites have good acting roles.

"Everybody," a children's morality play by Mrs. Larz Anderson, is in preparation for presentation soon at the Bijou theater. There will be music by Carl Wilmore, and Miss Laura Hills is designing the costumes.

MME. AGUGLIA AT THE HUB

Mme. Mimi Aguglia, the Sicilian tragic actress, will appear four times next week at the Hub theater, Dover and Washington streets. Mme. Aguglia appeared five years ago at the Majestic theater in a series of special matinees, which attracted considerable attention. This time she will give her plays in Italian, and not in the Sicilian dialect. Monday night she will play "Camille," Tuesday night "Electra," Wednesday night "Fedora," Thursday night "Il Guanto," an Italian melodrama, and Oscar Wilde's "Salome." With the exception of "Camille" and "Fedora," these plays are new here. Mme. Aguglia's company includes well-known Italian actors.

FORBES-ROBERTSON REPERTOIRE
Following is the program for the two weeks' engagement of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson at the Shubert beginning Jan. 26. First week—Monday night and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, "Hamlet"; Tuesday and Saturday nights, "The Light That Failed"; Wednesday night, "Mice and Men"; Thursday, "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back" and "The Merchant of Venice"; Friday, "The Merchant of Venice." Second week—Monday and Tuesday, "Caesar and Cleopatra"; Wednesday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday night, "The Light That Failed"; Thursday, "Othello"; Friday, "Mice and Men"; Saturday matinee, "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back"; Saturday night, "Hamlet."

that it is all for the good of the stage and that the loss will be only of those plays and players that should be weeded out. There need be no apprehension about the crowding out of musical comedy, however. After all, the drama began with singing and dancing in Grecian times, and so may be said to be founded on it. And just as happiness is a real and a big part of existence (and we would see that much more closely if we hadn't got growing up and a false sense of dignity so tangled up together), so the musical comedy will be a big part of the stage for all time. And when writers and producers and actors awake to this fact then musical comedy will come into its own."

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Tremont—Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Tante," a study of musical temperament and a comedy of character; two weeks.
Majestic—"Little Women," dramatization of Miss Louisa Alcott's long popular story of family life in a quiet New England town; six weeks more.
Park—Miss May Robson in "The Clever Woman," comedy of family life by James Forbes; three weeks more.
Plymouth—"Under Cover," humorous and exciting detective play, full of surprising developments; indefinite.
Hollis—Donald Brian in "The Marriage Market," musical play with a tuneful score and a polite, dramatic libretto; two weeks more.
Boston—"The Whirl," elaborately produced and finely acted spectacular melodrama of the traditional Drury Lane type; indefinite.
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," one week.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth, daily at Keith's and Castle Square, Wednesday and Saturday at others; extra matinee Monday and Friday at Majestic.

"UNDER COVER" CRAFTSMANSHIP NEW AND CLEVER

How completely playwrights of today have accepted naturalism as a test of a play is shown in the disappearance of the "aside," that useful device by which a character talked to a second personage without being heard by the third person on the stage. Yet the audience heard all that was said; indeed the "aside" was wholly for the benefit of the audience.

Until Ibsen came along and wrote plays without the use of this device, "asides" was a convention accepted by the audience so fully that though the play were peppered with them there was no impairment of the illusion.

In the 90's English and American playwrights began to dispense with the "aside" and now it is almost never used. Where it is used it stands the new test of naturalism.

It is in this way that the author of "Under Cover," the new detective play at the Plymouth theater, makes use of the modernized "aside" in the fourth act. In the second act he prepares for this aside by allowing the heroine to learn that Stephen's friend can put him on his guard by addressing him as Dick.

In the fourth act the customs inspector compels the heroine to send for Stephen and ask him what he has done with the necklace. She is told to talk as if she were alone with Denby. She wishes to warn Denby, but there appears to be no way, for the detective can see every move, hear every sound from his post behind a folding screen.

Then she remembers the code, and to her first perfunctory greeting adds the name "Dick." Denby is put on his guard, and the detective baffled. Later he orders her taken from the room, remarking in a puzzled way that "these two can talk without speaking." This is clever, up-to-date playwrighting.

Another novel device is that of starting the action of the fourth act five minutes before the end of the third act. The audience in the third act sees Denby drop the necklace out of the window in response to the whistling signal of his chum stationed on the ground below. The third act ends with a number of exciting incidents involving the discharge of a pistol, the ringing of a burglar alarm and the escape of Denby from the detective.

After the curtain falls the audience wonders what became of the necklace. The author tells immediately after the curtain rises on the fourth act. Three characters are in the room, waiting for the return of Denby's chum. The chum is heard to whistle. At once he appears in the doorway, pocketing the necklace.

He joins the group, and the frivolous reporter continues for several minutes. Suddenly a shot is heard above and the alarm rings. All but the chum soon leave the room, and he finally goes after trying several unsatisfactory hiding places for the necklace. This brings the fourth act up to the point where the third act ended in Denby's room. Ingeniously the author has shown the audience all the adventures of the necklace, even those that a less inventive playwright would have related at the opening of the fourth act as having happened since the end of the third act.

BOSTON NOTES

"The Last Days of Pompeii," a photoplay adaptation of Lord Bulwer-Lytton's novel of the same name, begins its second week at Tremont, Temple on Monday. The production is one of the most elaborate ever witnessed in Boston and is sponsored by the Pasquelli company of Turin, Italy.

Miss Mary Young will return to the Castle Square theater Jan. 12 in the title role of Pinero's comedy, "The Mind-the-Paint Girl," which was played here last season by Miss Billie Burke. "Hamlet" comes soon with Livingston Platt's pictorial stage settings in the new German manner, John Craig as Hamlet and Miss Young as Ophelia.

NEW ENGLANDERS' HEIRLOOMS HELP TO STAGE "LITTLE WOMEN"

Miss Jessie Bonstelle, Who Prepared Play for Presentation, Says She Was Given Every Assistance by Lovers of Miss Alcott's Story

Much of the charm of the production of "Little Women," now at the Majestic theater, arises from the remarkable achievement of "atmosphere" in the stage decorations and in the costumes worn. Credit for this achievement is due Miss Jessie Bonstelle, who was responsible for the dramatization of Miss Alcott's famous story, for it was Miss Bonstelle that Messrs. Brady and Shubert entrusted the whole task of producing the play when they promised to back it.

"Mr. Shubert said he would take a share in the production purely out of friendship for me, for I had managed summer stock companies for him. Then I went to Mr. Brady. He asked me

Drawings Copied

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"On the hair-cloth sofa are cushions of all-hand work that have come from old New England and New York attics. Over the window hangs a framed flower picture, the blossoms being made of wool, and being three inches deep. In the corner, which we show as shared by Beth and Amy, is a stand with Amy's modeling tools and Beth's cottage piano. On the piano are old music books and a little bust of Mozart. Beth's books and trinkets are on the what-not at the foot of the stairs.

"All the pictures, of course, are hung by the heavy red cord of the period. The rustic porch off the right is copied from the one Mr. Alcott built. The faded carpet is an old Brussels, and the chairs are all of the period except Marmee's, which is a modern copy of the one used by Grandmother Alcott. The wall paper was found after a long search, but the rose damask is modern and treated to give a faded look.

"The hair-cloth trunk that Marmee carries with her on the journey to Washington is the identical one that Meg took on her wedding journey to the dovecot. On Monday night Mrs. John Alcott permitted us to use Joanna, Louisa Alcott's own rag doll. At succeeding performances her understudy, which was copied by Mrs. Alcott, plays the part.

"Jo's boots are copies of those Louisa used in her playacting, and the angle hinges on the doors are copied from those Mr. Alcott made. Inside the door of the closet under the stairs you will see the four little knitted hoods and when Amy goes skating she wears stockings over her shoes. Marmee wears army knit stockings of the period.

"Aunt March's imposing costume of the second act consists of a black silk dolman embroidered with dark mahogany silk and heavily padded. The skirt of greenish blue silk is ornamented with three wide magenta ruffles.

"In the third act, you will notice that Amy is wearing a dress made over from the one of old blue that Meg wears in the first act. I remember that as a child I fell heir to the dresses outgrown by my four older sisters. I can remember saying sometimes 'I like that one, now be careful of it.'

"For Jo I finally selected the red merino dress, and later in looking over the diaries found to my great delight that this was Miss Alcott's color.

"The tidies on all the chairbacks are all hand made, and were called antimacassars in those days. There are embroidered covers on the ottoman and the piano stool. The rag rugs are among the heirlooms, as are the excellent steel engravings of Washington and Lincoln."

Book Lovers Help

"Quickly the news spread through New England that 'Little Women' was to be staged, and we were given access to the heirlooms of dozens of such old families at the Wentworths, Penhalls, Pratts, Pierces, Ladds, Havens, Wendells.

"Cloth of the weaves and colors used in the period of the story could but rarely be obtained in the stores, so these families and others contributed costumes to be made over for the members of the cast. It was the crinoline period, with the voluminous double skirts. To iron four of these was a good day's work. There were long pointed waists stiffened with whalebone, with long tight sleeves; basques ornamented with crocheted buttons of the cloth used in the dress; long Cashmere scarfs with insertions in oriental patterns; crocheted shawls and sonnets and worsted hoods made by hand. Then there were the netted cuffs known as chignons, Grecian bands, and what were colloquially known as 'doughnuts.'

"Well, we opened in four weeks, after days and nights divided between rehearsals and explorations of second-hand shops, and the play was a success. This year it is being played by four companies, and every one has a production as complete and authentic as that in Boston.

"The room shown is like that of the Alcott home in Concord, except that the staircase is brought into the living-room from the dining-room for stage convenience. The house grew as the family enlarged, new wings being built on for motives of convenience, not architectural harmony. In every possible niche there was a bookshelf loaded with well-worn books, for this was a family of readers.

"By the door at the left, the entrance to Mr. March's study, hangs an illustrated Bible panel done in cross-stitch. An excellent example of the landscape painting of the period hangs over the

mantel. The fireplace is a reproduction of that at Concord, and above is the motto Channing gave to Mr. Alcott, and painted by May, who was the Amy of the story: 'The hills are reared, the valleys scooped in vain if Learning's altar vanish from the plain.'

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Labor of Love.

And thus Miss Bonstelle continued with the detailed history of the hundreds of details of the stage picture. Her account of her search for these materials of local color would fill a page of this paper. The results are notable, equaling if not surpassing the productions of Belasco, who has hitherto outdistanced all followers in his search for "atmosphere" of this sort.

"We take all this care, not to make a museum out of the room, but to do justice to the story and its accessories," she says. "There is a satisfaction in doing the thing right, even though no person in the audience takes in more than a tenth of the details."

Miss Bonstelle explained that there was scarcely a line spoken in the play that was not to be found either in "Little Women," "Little Men," or in the diaries of Miss Alcott and her father. Out of these little known sources she and Miss DeForest have taken passages and ideas that enabled them to complete scenes that were handled in too subtle a narrative fashion in the story to be used on the stage.

"Hope and keep busy" was one of Grandmother Alcott's sayings. "Cast your bread upon the waters and after many days it will return unto you—battered" was one of Mrs. Alcott's remarks.

In the diaries was found the expression of Mr. Alcott's conviction of the nearness of the Deity, and of the intense feeling of the brotherhood of man. In one of his tender letters to his children was found the line Marmee speaks on leaving for Washington: "And remember, you can never be fatherless."

Cesar Franck Work Played at Symphony

Karl Muck and His Men Interpret Orchestral Piece by Master of Late Nineteenth Century French Group of Composers

MISS DEYO SOLOIST

Presenting Cesar Franck's symphony in D minor as its principal number, and introducing to the Boston public an American pianist, Miss Ruth Deyo, as soloist in a Bach concerto new to the repertoire, the Symphony orchestra gave its eleventh public rehearsal on Friday afternoon to much applause. The program was as follows: Symphony in D minor, Franck; concerto in F minor for piano and strings, Bach; "Hilf mir" serenade in D major, Mozart.

One of the sincerest epochs in symphonic music was that in which Franck, Brahms and Tchaikovsky wrote. These composers were conscious of having in their possession vast resources of tone color unknown to their predecessors; they were aware of having at their command orchestras of ability for combining tones and for interweaving themes far surpassing that of the Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Schumann orchestras. They knew, too, that their public was more receptive to detailed musical statement and argument than the public of any preceding period. Yet with all their opportunities for reckless expenditure of color, with all their freedom to start symphonic music on a period of ornate, diffuse and wasteful thematic expression, they clung to the simple formulas of the classic masters.

The interest of the symphonies of these representatives of French, German and Russian musical thinking lies perhaps in the conflict between resources and form which they had to decide. The one who gave his conscience the most latitude and who allowed color some advantage over form was Tchaikovsky. The result was to his benefit; for in his masterpiece, the "Pathetic" symphony, he produced a work which his epoch accepted as its truest orchestral document. The composer who tethered his conscience the shortest was Franck. The result to him was not the enthusiastic approval of his contemporaries, but the growing approval of aftertime. His work is now a vital document of his period, not because giving an accurate external picture of it, like the Tchaikovsky piece, but because of telling its unattained aspiration. Putting the Brahms, Tchaikovsky and Franck symphonies beside the Beethoven nine for comparison, we might say that Brahms with his C minor parallels the third symphony of Beethoven, Tchaikovsky with his "Pathetic" parallels the fifth and Franck with his D minor, the ninth.

The great Brahms symphony, like Beethoven's "Eroica," yields up its meaning to those who study it closely. It surrenders to earnest intellectual scrutiny. There is much that is sublime about it, but there is little that is prophetic. Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" and Beethoven's fifth are pictures of the times of their writers, as veritable portrayals of late nineteenth century society as if novelists had penned them. But the Franck symphony is neither a merely intellectual nor a pictorial type. Its appeal is not to the academic or to the social in us. Its hold on our imaginations is like that of Beethoven's choral symphony. It is music that describes its day, yet looks forward.

Such a work is a problem in interpretation for the most gifted conductor. It is sure to be interesting to hear, however, under almost any kind of reading that is at all sympathetic. Even if some listeners of Friday think that Dr. Muck brought only a musician's admiration and a thorough drill-master's preparation to the performance of the composition, they must admit that it made a selection of extraordinary interest on the program. Dr. Muck is always so interesting in a symphony having a touch of humor in it, that we are likely to get into the habit of waiting for the passage of comedy or of satire to come; and when, as in the Franck piece, no scherzo develops, we may easily make the mistake of blaming him instead of the composer.

Miss Deyo, the pianist, was in a more difficult situation with the Bach concerto than she would have been with a modern work, because the string orchestra, following literally the solo instrument, tended to smother her tone. Doubtless this piece should be treated as chamber music instead of symphony concert music; for as presented by Dr. Muck it produced an uncertain effect. The old composition itself is interesting and deserves well to be reviewed for modern entertainment, but the question of a proper arrangement is indeed perplexing. No judgment of any value could be made of Miss Deyo's ability as an interpreter of piano music. Her technical equipment seemed to be of a thoroughly modern kind. Her tone was mellow and individual and seemed to have that communicative quality which is essential in an artist who expects to win the highest concert honors.

The Mozart piece gave Mr. Witke, the concertmaster, some solo passages which he performed with admirable taste. It is a question whether the incidental violin solo is not more satisfactory from the highest artistic standpoint than a solo on the concerto order. Mr. Witke's few minutes of playing in the serenade contained more musical ideas than any half hour of virtuoso display there has been at the rehearsals this season.

The Boston Philharmonic Society, Charles Frank, conductor, gives its first concert at the St. James theater, Sunday afternoon, playing the following selections:

Gounod, "Queen of Sheba"; Verdi, "Rigoletto"; Schumann, "Trauere"; Liszt, "Preludes"; Dvorak, "Humoresque"; Wagner, "Tannhauser." The society is made up of musicians who play in the theater orchestras of Boston. Its plan is to give Sunday afternoon concerts during the winter at low prices.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, appears in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, playing the following works of extended structure: Sonata in D major, Handel; adagio and fugue in G minor for violin alone, Bach; concerto in F minor, Mendelssohn. The smaller pieces will include works of Sulzer, Pugnani, Dittersdorf, Couperin and Tartini.

The People's orchestra, Jacques Hoffmann, conductor, opens its series of

concerts for wage earners on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Huntington Avenue theater, 175 Huntington avenue. Other concerts will be given Feb. 15 and April 5. This orchestra is one of the concert organizations of the Boston Music school settlement.

Pasquale Amato, baritone of the Metropolitan opera company is the principal soloist at the Sunday night concert at the Boston Opera house. He will sing the prologue from "Pagliacci," Figaro's song from "The Barber of Seville" and an air from Verdi's "Masked Ball." Other artists are Mmes. Sharlow and Rienskaia and Messrs. Ramella and Grand. The orchestra will assist.

On Sunday evening the park and recreation department gives an orchestral

concert at Franklin Union Hall, Berkeley and Appleton streets, with Harold S. Tripp, tenor, and Herman Hecker, violinist, as the soloists, and with Louis C. Elson lecturing on the program. The selections presented will be as follows: Overture, "Oberon," Weber; minuet, Bolzoni; "Prize Song," Wagner; allegro from symphony in G minor, Mozart; cello solo, Servais; selection from "Lohengrin," Wagner; vocal selection, "Day of Spring," Andrew; selection from "The Seasons," Glazounoff.

The Boston Symphony orchestra will be away on its January trip the coming week. The program of the Symphony concerts of Jan. 16 and 17 comprises the Bruckner ninth and the Brahms first piano concerto, with Harold Bauer as soloist. Mme. Carreno will be the soloist of the tour.

The Apollo Club of Boston gives its second concert at Jordan hall on the evening of Jan. 6, with Leland Hall, pianist, assisting. On the program are the following male choruses: "Watchman's Song," Wolf; "Three Words," Parker; "The Boy and the Owl," Chadwick; "Phoebus, Arise," Paine; "Bugle Song," Hawley; "The Broken Melody," Sibelius; "O Time of Blooming," Rudolph Wagner; "Credo," Gounod. Mr. Hall will present Bach's Italian concerto and a group of solo piano pieces by Schumann, Brahms and Chopin.

The Kneisel quartet gives its third concert in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 6, playing D'Indy's quartet in E major and Beethoven's quartet in F major.

The fourth concert in the Tremont Temple course is to be given on the evening of Jan. 8. The artists are Miss Parnell, Miss Leveroni, George Everett and John A. O'Shea. The program consists of patriotic selections.

Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, gives a song recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 9, singing the following works in German: Schubert, "Heimliches Lieben"; Des Fischers "Liebesgluck"; "Dir Forelle"; "Nacht und Traume"; Brahms, "Muss es eine Trennung geben"; "Meerfahrt"; "Sonntag"; "Heimkehr"; "Der Schmied"; Loewe, "Der Asra"; Die Zufriedenen. "Maedchenwunsche"; "Abendstunde"; "O susses Mutter." She will also sing four old English songs.

The second concert in the course of Harvard chamber music recitals will be given by Arthur Whiting on the evening of Jan. 9 in New Lecture hall, Harvard University.

Mischa Elman, the violinist, appears at Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 10, at 2:30 o'clock, presenting the following program: Sonata in G major, Beethoven; concerto, op. 28, G major; concerto, G minor, Vivaldi-Nachez; nocturne, E flat, Chopin-Sarasate; "Vogel als Prophet," Schumann-Auer; gavotte, Grieg-Frenko; polonaise, A major, Wieniawski.

Titta Ruffo, the baritone, makes his first appearance in Boston on the afternoon of Jan. 11, giving a recital in Symphony hall. He will be assisted by Miss Florence Hinkle, soprano, and William Morse Rummel, the violinist. Mr. Ruffo will sing the prologue to "Pagliacci," Figaro's aria from "The Barber of Seville" and the grand baritone aria from the opera "Haulet," by Thomas. He will sing also a group of Italian and Spanish songs. Miss Hinkle will present the soprano air from the second act of "Tosca" and the air from "Louise." Mr. Rummel will play pieces by Kreisler, Pugnani, Faure and Sarasate.

Miss Eleanor Spencer, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 14.

The People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor, gives its first concert in Symphony hall on the evening of Jan. 18, singing for its principal number a choral fantasy on Wagner's "Lohengrin," compiled by Percy Fletcher. Other numbers on the program are Gounod's "Gallia," Mendelssohn's "Judge Me, O God," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The soloists are Miss Edith Ellis and Mrs. Florence P. Lucas, sopranos; John Finnegan, tenor, and Romeo Frick, baritone. There will be a chorus of 400 voices and an orchestra of 45 Symphony men.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, appears in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 18.

Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, gives a recital with Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 25.

GIRLS' CLUB HOUSE TO BE REAL HOME.

NEW YORK—More than 700 working girls attended the house warming of the new club house of the Vacation Savings Fund of the National Civic Federation. Miss Anne Morgan, one of the leaders of the vacation committee, in explaining the objects of the new building, said that it was hoped to make it a place of recreation for those of the 14,000 girls who are depositors in the vacation fund and who are taxpayers. A tax payer, she explained contributed \$1 yearly to the support of the house.

There are to be few restrictions in the entertainments offered.

RADIO TIME FLASH NOT RECEIVED
NEW YORK—The New Year time message flashed from the Arlington (Va.) wireless tower did not reach Panama, nor did it reach the wireless station at Honolulu.

Mme. Edvina Sings Title Role in Puccini's "Madam Butterfly." Winning Applause for New Effort in Operatic Portrayal

STAGE REARRANGED

With Mme. Edvina in the title role, the Boston opera company presented Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" on Friday evening, Mr. Moranzoni conducting. A soprano and a tenor new to the piece in Boston and an altered arrangement of the stage in the second scene gave the performance its claim to review. The principals included Miss Leveroni as Suzuki and Mr. Blanchard as Sharpless. The artists in the minor roles were Mmes. Heliane, Mandell, Rieger and Mussini and Messrs. Pini, Pulcini, Sillich, Tortorelli, Neumarker and Fusco.

Mme. Edvina's most original contribution to "Butterfly" was her costuming of the Japanese heroine. But her acting was equal to the demands of the role. It was energetic, individual and pleasing. Her appearance in the character of Cio-Cio-San would not have seemed the first on any stage if she had come with a little better mastery of her text. She sang creditably enough, but she depended to an unusual degree on the assistance of the prompter.

It was perhaps not asking too much of a subscription house to hear a soprano of Mme. Edvina's enthusiasm rehearse a new role, but it was a good deal to ask it to hear a tenor of inadequate vocal powers sing with her in the duet of the first act. The tenor, however, did not make so much difference in this performance, because the emphasis was thrown on the second act, where the impersonation of the heroine and the stage manager were principals in a duet.

Mme. Edvina was more the picture on a Japanese fan than any Cio-Cio-San who had preceded her on the opera house stage. Her color scheme was simple and in the second act she fitted into Mr. Urban's new scene as if she had been painted there.

Description of Urban coloring does not avail much. For it is not the various hues used that count but the arrangement of the colors in patterns and the relation of costumes to stage decoration. At the left there was a slightly raised half-stage with the end that faced the house banded with black, blue-dotted. This band, which caught the glow of the footlights, was evidently studied from the coloring of Mme. Edvina's dress. The elevated half-stage would have been just a dark corner, the footlights not taking effect upon its upper edge, but for a large gilded screen and but for the silhouette of Cio-Cio-San and Suzuki.

Mr. Blanchard for the first time in his experience as Sharpless found the latter scene of the second act a comfortable undertaking. Instead of dropping to the floor, Japanese-wise, when he came to see Butterfly, he sat down, American-fashion, on the edge of this indoor terrace.

Of fine effect was the lighting of this scene, particularly at the close. The coming on of evening has never been studied with more satisfactory illusion. The placing of the lanterns about the room by the two women, part of them on the elevated half of the stage, part on the lower level, was uncommonly picturesque.

CITIZENS RAISE ORCHESTRA FUND

CLEVELAND, O.—Citizens and organizations of Cleveland have thus far donated \$1300 to the city to support the Municipal Symphony orchestra, and the sum is expected to reach \$5000.

To put the municipal orchestra on a paying basis, the park superintendent has proposed to Mayor Baker that members of the orchestra be retained for the season and booked for concert tours in the cities of Ohio.

SPANISH GIRLS' WORK TOLD
At the meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions in Pilgrim hall yesterday Mrs. J. H. Williams of Redlands, Cal., brought greetings from the Woman's Board of the Pacific. Educational work for Spanish girls was discussed.

AMUSEMENTS

STEINERT HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, AT 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Program—Quartet E major, op. 45, Vincent d'Indy; Quartet F major, op. 26, No. 1, Beechoven. Tickets, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50; Symphony and Steinert Hall.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 4, AT 3:30
KREISLER
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1 and 50c. Sale Friday.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 11, AT 3:30
Titta Ruffo The Great Baritone
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SYMPHONY HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Dr. Karl Muck, Cond. Tickets Sat. Evn. only

St. Evn. Jan. 3 at 8:00
Soloist—MISS DEYO

(Photo by Champeau Studios, New York)
MME. JULIA CULP
Soprano who sings German and English songs at Jordan hall recital

Reputation is Distinguished from Character

Whoever undertakes to trust to the former before investigating the latter, soon discovers the truth of the above statement. Nowhere is this proposition more to be so apt as in connection with piano-playing novelties.

In two books, sent to you FREE, for the asking, the manufacturer of the

have shown good reasons for their high Reputation, while discussing convincingly their sterling Character, and that of their product. If you would know—rather than guess, ask us to send you either or both free.

"Your Player-Piano" gives you the musical information you need to clear your doubts.

The Book of the Gulbransen Piano Player shows the makers of the greatest piano player. It is a dictionary of player-piano science. Get it!

Gulbransen-Dickinson Co., 1234 North American Bldg., CHICAGO 27-33 East 29th St., NEW YORK

CITY MUSIC COMMISSIONERS GIVE CONCERTS AT PROFIT

PORTLAND, Me.—Reporting to the mayor of Portland on the first year of municipal organ concerts at the city hall auditorium, the commission in charge announces a balance of a little over \$2300, which is the difference between the receipts from subscription and box office seat sales and from a few minor sources of income and expenditures for organist's salary and cost of keeping the organ in order. With Will C. Macfarlane as organist at a salary of \$5000, the commission gave a course of 20 evening concerts at a charge of \$5 for course tickets and at 10 cent and 25 cent admission rates. There was also a summer course of 50 afternoon concerts, with 25 cents as the admission price.

One of the programs included a presentation of "The Messiah," with a chorus of 150 singers. There were other special programs, one being given with the assistance of the Choral Art Society. Other concerts were held as follows: At the dedication of the hall and organ, two

concerts by Mr. Macfarlane, two by R. Huntington Woodman and two by Ralph Kinder; meeting of the American board, music festival, Sunday school association, teachers' convention and the state Grange. The organ has been used many times in entertaining distinguished guests, such as the President of the United States, officers of visiting warships and European steamers, city governments, and distinguished men in every line.

It is estimated that the total number of persons who have attended the exercises and concerts, and who have listened to the organ during the year, is 225,000. The commission has sent out 9000 letters all over the state, being assisted in this work by business firms and by the Board of Trade.

It is the purpose of the commission to continue securing income sufficient to maintain the organ and pay an organist without asking for a city appropriation.

PAUL FJELDE TO MODEL STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FARGO, N. D.—Paul Fjelde, a North Dakota sculptor, was chosen recently to model the statue of Abraham Lincoln which is to be presented by the state of North Dakota to the government of Norway.

The selection of the sculptor was made at a meeting of the North Dakota Lincoln art commission, which convened at the Gardner hotel, says the Forum. Presiding over the meeting of the commission was Gov. L. B. Hanna, the chairman.

Mr. Fjelde has been a pupil of Lorado Taft of Chicago for some time. Mr. Taft has for several years had Mr. Fjelde closely associated with him in his Chicago studio.

1913 GEM IMPORTS BREAK RECORDS

NEW YORK—According to figures compiled by William B. Treadwell, jewelry examiner at the customs appraisers' stores, diamonds and other gems valued at \$40,137,328 were received here from outside markets in 1913. According to Mr. Treadwell, the gem imports in 1912 broke all records and were \$2,503,840 higher than in 1906 when the total was \$43,573,488.

The record-breaking figures for 1913 are said to be due in part to the desires of importers to get in large quantities of gems before the higher duty becomes effective.

HOLMES COURSE TO OPEN

New motion pictures, showing civic progress in the Philippines since the American occupation, are shown in connection with the lecture, "The New Manila," to be given by Burton Holmes, the traveler and lecturer, in Tremont Temple next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, when he opens his annual course.

Mr. Holmes, whose present season is his twenty-first before the public, spent the summer in the Philippines, and was also in the islands in 1899.

Among the moving pictures to be shown are a sight-seeing trip by trolley, sunsets over Manila bay, the Philippine constabulary, street scenes about Manila, scenes from a launch along the Pasig river, dances and customs of the Negritos, market sights and views of a motor-car trip over the Benguet road.

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(Photo by Champeau Studios, New York)
MME. JULIA CULP
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CHELSEA MASONS HOSTS AT MUSICAL

A musical evening and ladies' night was held in the Chelsea Masonic Temple last night by Palestine commandery, K. T. The company included many representatives of Templar, Cryptic, Capitular and Craft Masonry.

Among the guests were Grand Commander Walter F. Medding of the grand commandery, Eminent Commander Edward E. Jameson of De Molay commandery, Past Deputy Grand Master Fred L. Moses of the grand council, R. & S. M.; District Deputy Raymond T. Sewall of the grand R. A. chapter.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 11. AIDA. Andra, D'Alvarez, Opere, Blanchard, Coud, Schilovici. Prices 50c to \$2.50.

TOMORROW, 8 to 10. Pasquale Amato, Sharrow, Renskaia, Grand, Raunella, Dolge, Orch. of 75. Prices, 25c to \$1. Box Seats, \$1.50.

MON., 8 to 10:45. LA BOHEME. Terie, Berlin, Martindell, Danges, Pulcini, Macdonald, Conl., Moranzoni.

WED., 8 to 10:45. SAMSON AND DELILAH. D'Alvarez, Ferrat-Fontana, Dinger, Marchion, Ludlkar, Conl., Andre-Capit.

FRI., 8 to 11. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Edvina, D'Alvarez, Ferrat-Fontana, Marchion, Conl., Moranzoni.

SAT., 2 to 4:45. LUCIA. Trazzanti, Heyman, Tanigawa, Fornari, Conl., Moranzoni.

SAT., 8 to 11. LA FIANCÉE. Berlin, Swartz-Morse, Laiffite, Wronski, Grand, Everett, Leveroni, Conl., Ludlkar. Prices, 50c to \$2.50.

Box Office, Week days 9 to 9, Sundays 2 to 9. Downtown office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.

Mr. Leland Powers THE PIGEON

will give a reading of

by JOHN GALSWORTHY

AT BLACKWELL HALL
200 Huntington Ave.,

Friday Evening, Jan. 16th, 8 o'clock

Mr. Powers will precede the play with a short talk on "What Makes the Modern Play Modern."

Tickets, One Dollar, obtainable at the Leland Powers School, 177 Huntington ave. No tickets on sale at the door.

TREMONT TEMPLE BURTON HOLMES

COURSE SALE NOW: \$4, \$3, \$2.50 (CLOSES JAN. 5)

Friday Evns. and Sat. Mats.

THE MANILA, January 9-10

HIKING LUZON, January 16-17

CRUISING Philippines Jan. 23-24

CHINA IN 1913 Jan. 30-31

JAPAN IN KOREA Feb. 6-7

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION
Frederick W. Wodell, Conductor
SYMPHONY HALL, Sunday, Jan. 18, 7:30 P. M.
400 Voices—Orchestra 45 Symphony Players
Wagner-Fischer, Choral Fantasia (Lohengrin)
Mendelssohn, Judge Me, O God
Gounod, Gallia
Wodell, Madrigal
Ave Verum, Gounod, soprano; Culp, Alto; Renskaia, Soprano; Tenor: R. & S. Brown (Ellis); Baritone: Fraisey, Verdi (Gallia), soprano; tenor and baritone: Jabel Overture, Weber, orchestra.

SOLOISTS: Miss Edith Ellis, Soprano; Mrs. Florence P. Lucas, Soprano; Mr. John Finnegan (St. Patrick's Cathedral, N. Y.), Tenor; Mr. Romeo Frick (Berlita Concerts), Baritone.
Tickets, \$1.00, 75c & 50c. At Dutton's & Hall.

SYMPHONY HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 10, AT 2:30
MISCHA ELMAN
The Celebrated Russian Violinist
Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Now on sale.

JORDAN HALL
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 9, AT 3
JULIA CULP
Holland's Famous Singer
CONRAD V. BOON, Accompanist
Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c; Symphony Hall

VISITING SOPRANO IN OPERA



(Copyright 1913 by Moffett Studio, Chicago)

Miss Maggie Teyte enters Boston opera as Mimi in "Boheme"

Miss Maggie Teyte, the Chicago opera soprano, who makes her first appearance at the Boston Opera house today, singing the role of Mimi in Puccini's "Boheme," reappears in the same character Monday night with Mr. Martinelli as her tenor associate. The other artists at the second performance will be those of the original cast, including Mme. Beriza and Messrs. Ancona, Pulcini and Mardones. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct. On Wednesday night "Samson and Delilah" will be repeated, with Mme. D'Alvarez and Messrs. Ferrari, Danges, Ludlkar and Mardones. Mr. Caplet conducting. On Friday night there will be a representation of "The Jewels of the

Madonna," with Mr. Marcoux in the baritone role and with the same artists in the other roles that appeared early in the season; Mr. Moranzoni conducting. At the Saturday afternoon performance of the seventh week Mme. Teyte will make her last appearance of the winter, singing the title role of Lucia. Her associates will be the same as at her first appearance in the piece. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct. At the Saturday evening popular-performance "Faust" will be sung, with Mme. Beriza as Marguerite, Mr. Laiffite as Faust and Mr. Wronski as Mephistopheles. Mr. Dubois will make his first appearance as an operatic conductor.

OPERA PRICES KEPT DOWN

Experiences of South and North American Communities Cited

Report has all along had it that opera in South America is quite as expensive as it is in North America. Illustrations artists who sing the Verdi and Puccini repertoires have been said to command as high stipends in Buenos Aires as in New York. Low-priced Italian opera

seating capacity, with a profit. "I firmly believe in ensembles," he adds. "I will not put on an opera if I can have but one or two good principal singers. I have some 10 or 12 fine artists, and at every performance each leading part is taken by a first class singer. The people will not come to hear one good singer, and no opera can be produced with justice to the music and to the public unless all the leading parts are equally well taken. During the first 15 days we produced eight different operas. I sang myself in 'Rigoletto,' 'Boheme,' 'Gioconda' and 'Tosca.' I believe that grand opera could be produced in Boston at not over \$3, for three months, with just such a company, give perfect satisfaction, and make money."

Reduction Pleases

A lowering of prices from the extreme high to the moderately high rate has recently been effected in a city which the Chicago Opera Company includes in its after-season itinerary. The citizens of Wichita, Kan., are taking satisfaction in having obtained a reduction for the spring visit of the Chicago company from a \$2 to \$6 down to a \$1 to \$5 scale. Services of grand opera artists on tour, it seems, can be commanded at a \$5 rate through vigorous civic protest against anything higher. But Italian, French and German opera by a permanently organized company in the United States has not yet proved possible at anything like popular prices. The new movement for grand opera in English may overturn the \$5 and \$6 standards. It doubtless will if the Century Opera experiment in New York continues successful and if the eagerly-awaited Hammerstein experiment with an English-singing company in New York and in cities of the eastern operatic circuit turns out well. If the public begins to demand the presentation of opera in its own language, and with a correct pronunciation in its own language, inevitably many of the Italian, French and German singers who visit America will be driven into the concert field to make their fortunes.

An enormous number of good native singers will be available in the United States the moment there is native opera. When artists become plentiful lower fees should be the rule and a lower scale of seat prices, too.



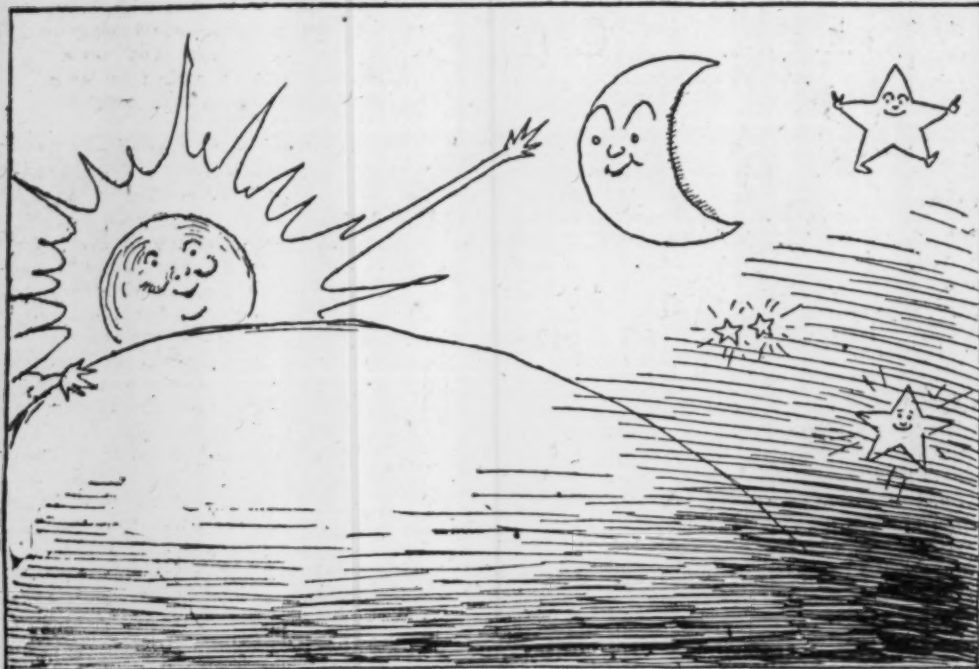
(Photo by Mishkin, New York)
FLORENCIO CONSTANTINO
Tenor singer and opera manager who advocates low-priced productions

has been supposed not to have gained a permanent foothold anywhere on the American continent, on either side of the equator. But Florencio Constantino, the tenor, who is now in Boston as visiting singer in the Boston opera company, declares that in his theater at Bragado, near Buenos Aires, he has produced opera successfully on a popular scale of prices. Mr. Constantino, speaking through his press representative, asserts that the best opera

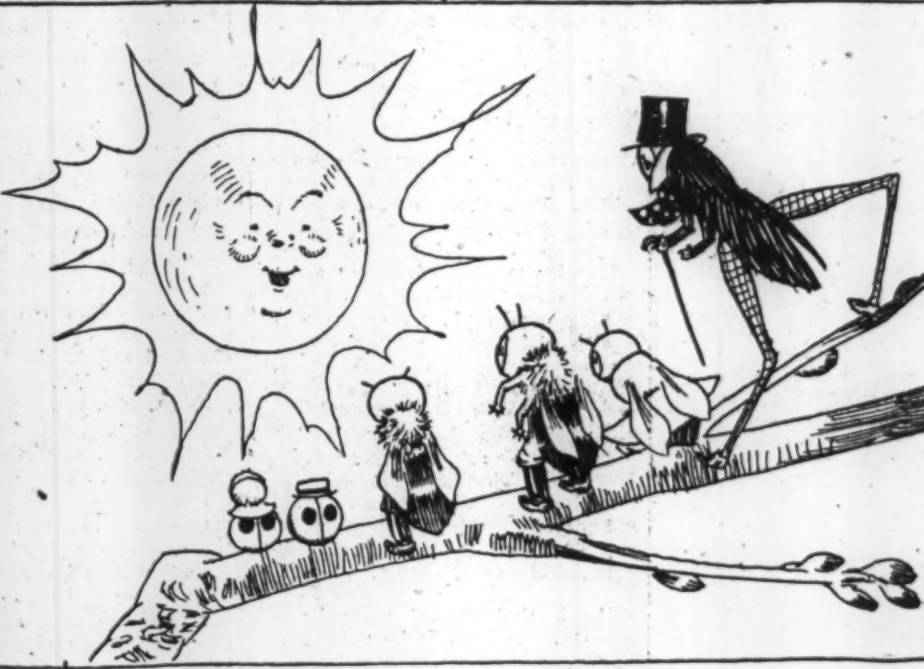
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

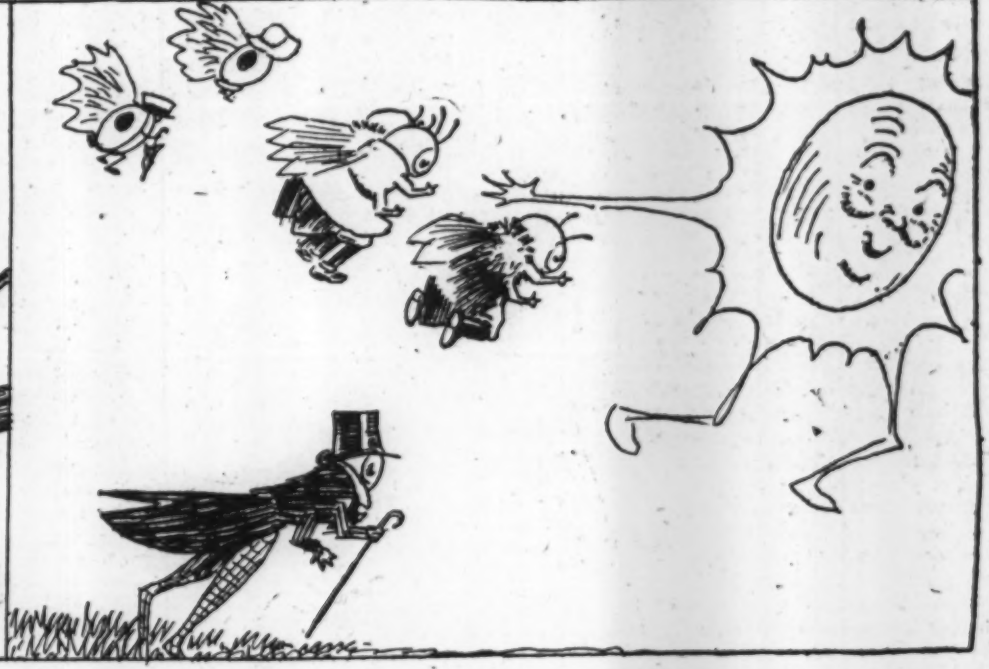
THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

"Good morning!" roared the merry Sun, and shook his yellow head;
"Why, Mrs. Moon, it's almost noon—time children were in bed!"
He patted pretty Mrs. Moon upon her blushing cheek,
Then she and all the toddling stars went off, as meek as meek.



But lordly Sun went rolling on, until he found Buzz Bee.
With Busy, Hop, the Dots and May, all fussing round a tree.
The buds looked cold, so with good will they tried to keep them cozy.
Until hurray! the sunshine's ray had turned them gold and rosy.



Cried Sun, "Now follow every I, if I-ders you would see;
The motion-picture makers think they can compete with me;
They show the flow'rs unfolding, eh? I'll show them just a thing or two—"
(As off they swished the bees all wished they had an extra wing or two.)



The Dots have really extra wings, they're things of gauze, and wide;
You'd never guess their working dress such yards of lace could hide.
When soon they found a grassy mound the Sun without delay there
First stuck his thin bright fingers in—to find out just what lay there.

And then he stood and beamed and beamed and beamed and beamed and beamed,
Till bright and dazzling shiny as a new tin pan he seemed;
And from the earth came forth with mirth full many a slender blade,
And still he beamed until they streamed in leafy green arrayed.



Said Polk, "That's well, but my umbrel' is twice as green as that,"
(No, Hop is not Sir Polk's kin, in spite of his cravat).
Said Buzz, "It does quite well, but leaves have nothing for my thirst."
The Sun, however, only beamed—until they thought he'd burst!

And first a tiny bud appeared, and then it grew and grew
Until between the edges green the red was showing through!
And still it grew and grew and grew, until the petals bright
All fell apart, and lo! a heart lay open to the light!



Then Polka Dot did a gavotte, and waved his green umbrella,
He even took his hat off—though he hates to, funny fellow;
And Hopper danced until his legs got twisted every which way,
And one went east and one went west quite like a railroad switch way.

And Buzz and Busy danced a dance—not tango, but selector,—
While May of course began at once to look for honey nectar;
Sun said goodbye and winked his eye, and kept right on a-working;
He'd love to play the livelong day, but never dreams of shirking.

SCHOOLBOY'S REAL WORTH IS
RECOGNIZED IN NEW SOCIETY

"Nothing succeeds like success," is an epigram which may be interpreted to mean that a good quality in man or boy will grow and grow wonderfully if it is given recognition. Dr. William H. Maxwell and the superintendents associated with him in the administration of the public school system of New York city are endeavoring to induce an increased growth of character among schoolboys by the method of recognition, according to the New York Press. They say there is something wrong with the system of rewards in vogue in our schools.

The boys who stand for the best things in life, whose conduct and services tend to uplift and whose influence is for betterment, seldom, if ever, have those qualities recognized. There are many and varied as well as substantial rewards for scholarship. Those who lead in athletics get abundant recognition for their zeal, while those skilled in the handicrafts are awarded certificates and medals and the products of their skill and effort are regularly exhibited to an admiring public. No one wants this changed; excellent service should be exalted and pure intellectual achievement should have its own place of distinction and regard. But why stop there? Why not applaud the boy who has built for himself a character above reproach, even if he does not stand high in the tests for scholarship and has shown only average ability as an athlete, craftsman or student? As the boy goes from school into the world of work he must show ability to do things, but much depends upon his personality and his character. In every vocation the personal element exerts a strong influence for or against a boy.

The employer who takes a boy into his service has little trouble in learning what are the newcomer's attainments, because such things are matters of record. A report card has his skill and scholarship figured out on the basis of 100 per cent, but as to character he must depend on the test of time.

In most colleges and universities there exists an organization known as the Phi Beta Kappa, in which are enrolled those who have reached a high standard of attainments. It is an honor society and those of weak moral fiber exclude themselves by this weakness. The insignia of this society are eagerly sought after and

guarantee the wearer great respect and are of material advantage in fixing his worth in the world of work. But there is a great army of boys who never enter a college or university, and it is for the deserving members of this army that the board of school superintendents has taken thought. A society known as "The Arista" has been organized, with a branch in each one of 12 city high schools. Dr. W. B. Gunnison, principal of Erasmus Hall high school, is the president. Dr. Edward L. Stevens, associate city superintendent, says: "The Arista (meaning the best things) is intended to be a younger Phi Beta Kappa. Membership, however, is accorded upon general worth rather than exclusively upon scholarship."

The faculty in each of the high schools makes a searching inquiry into the record both in and out of school of those who are candidates for membership. General worth, as interpreted by these judges, calls for only average scholarship, but in addition takes into account punctuality, personal usefulness, devotion to duty, and a high order of morals, and these together determine whether a boy may wear the Arista button.

Those found eligible are sworn in formally in the presence of the entire school to live up to the society's standard. A ceremony so dignified is impressive and has a wholesome effect not only on those initiated but also on those who are striving to earn a member's button.

The motto of the Arista—"to stand for the best things in life"—is a good one for every one. It would lead to higher efficiency as well as a happier relationship between people. Its influence is toward a high standard, but one that is not out of reach of those who wish to try for it.

FRUIT FUDGE

Boil three cups of granulated sugar with three teaspoons of cocoa, three fourths of a cup of milk and a tablespoon of butter. When it forms a soft ball when tried in cold water remove from fire and set until creamy. Add one half cup each of chopped raisins and nuts, one fourth cup of coconut and three fourths of a cup of figs cut in small pieces. Pour out in a double pan and when partly cool mark in squares.—St. Paul Dispatch.

WHY?

Why is one sheaf left in a reaped field? At harvest time we often see, in a field that has been reaped and cleared of its wheat or barley, a single sheaf left in the middle of the field. This is a warning to gleaners that they must not yet enter the field, as it has not been raked by the farmer, says the Children's Magazine. Many people think that gleaners have a legal right to go into a reaped field and gather up any stray corn that may have been left after the crop has been carted, but such is not the case, and any farmer may prohibit gleaners from coming into his fields. It is not often, however, that such prohibition is issued, the cottagers being at liberty to enter and gather what they can after the field has been raked.

IN TIMBUCTOO

Oh, tell me, have you ever been
Across to Timbuctoo?
And have you any notion what
The Timbuctoozers do?

You see, I know exactly what
They say and how they look;
For I read all about them
In a big three-volume book.

To sum it up concisely,
Here's the gist of what I read:
The Timbuctoozers race—they eat—
And drink—and go to bed.

And now, although I hate to end
This interesting story,
That's all I know of Timbuctoo,
And the Timbuctoozers' glory.

—Carolyn Wells.

RIDDLES

What belongs to yourself, but is used
more by your friends than by yourself?
Your name.

How would you write eleven thousand
and hundred and eleven in figures?
12,111.

Add two figures to 19 and still have
less than 20.

½, making it 19½.

How would you write 100 all with the
same figure?
99 9-9.

What word is shorter when you add
one syllable to it?
Short.—New York World.

INDOOR PHOTOGRAPHY WORK
EXPLAINED FOR AMATEUR

Making a good interior photograph is no more difficult than making any other kind, providing it is done with some knowledge of the requirements and conditions of such photography.

The light in any room is far less brilliant than it is outdoors. This means that the exposure must be many times that required for outdoors, says the American Boy. How many times comes the problem—the ever present problem of how much exposure? It may easily run into thousands. Thus, if the one one-hundredth of a second is the proper exposure outdoors, and a given interior takes 20 seconds, obviously the light in that room is twenty hundred or 2000 times less bright than it is outdoors.

As interior exposures not infrequently run into several minutes, it is easily seen why the amateur who attempts to make a snapshot in the sitting-room, gets only a blank negative for his pains. The way to learn the proper exposure for interior photography is to "waste" a few plates to find out. Select your room—an ordinarily brightly lit room—and set the camera up in a corner, not pointing directly at any window. Focus, insert the plate holder, and then close the lens diaphragm to a small stop—let us say No. 16, to be accurate. Then draw the slide of the plate holder out one inch and give a 10-second exposure. Draw it another inch and give 10 seconds more, and so on, until the whole plate has been exposed in inch sections, each exposure 10 seconds long. If the plate is five inches long, the first section has been exposed 50 seconds, the last 10 seconds. Remove the plate holder, reverse it, and commence on that plate—give inch sections of it successive exposures of a minute, minute and 10 seconds, minute and 20 seconds, etc.

Now develop these two plates! You will at once see which strip makes the best looking negative, and have then an accurate guide as to what the exposure should be for that room (and for all other similarly lit rooms) at stop No. 16.

But even after several trials have shown you the exposure required for an average brightly illuminated room indoors, the problem of making a good interior photograph has not been entirely solved.

get in a position in a room where the camera does not face a window. Now, it will be a good plan to make a photograph with the camera pointing directly at a window, in order to learn why this condition must be obviated or in some manner adjusted. Such a photograph will probably show a vast blur of light about the window—the window frame will be lost in what is apparently a glare of light. This blur or glare is known as "halation." It is caused by the strong light from the window shining through the lens on to the plate, through the coating of the plate, hitting the back of the glass plate and being reflected back again to affect the sensitive coating of the plate in a nebulous, blurred way.

Obviously such a picture has neither use nor beauty. The first remedy is what is known as a double-coated or "non-halation" plate. It has two coatings of sensitive material, and thus does not admit as much light through the plate to be reflected back and cause "halation." But even if a "non-halation" plate prevents the blur of light about the windows, it still makes a negative which makes a print, having a blank, white space for a window. Yet when you look out of the window from within the room, you see street, flowers, trees, houses—whatever is in front of the window. You don't see a blank white space.

So the next thing to learn about making an interior photograph is how to make the window look like a window! This involves one of the simplest, neatest little tricks in the photographer's kit! The idea is very simple. Enough exposure to make a good negative of the interior is too much exposure to make a good negative of the outdoor things through the window. Just sufficient exposure to show these outdoor things would not be enough to make the interior. Therefore, these two parts of the picture must be made in different times.

Get a dark curtain, cloth or rug. With a few tacks, tack this dark covering outside the window, so that it excludes all light. Now make your interior photograph with the camera pointing right at the window, using some other window, not in the field of view of the lens, to illuminate the room. Then close the shutter, but do not disturb the camera. When the shutter is closed, go softly

out of the room, so as not to jar the camera, and remove the rug or opaque curtain from without the window. Come back and give another exposure, very short in length—a fourth of a second at stop 16 is enough—close the shutter and then develop the plate.

Putting the dark curtain up behind the window makes that portion of the interior so dark it does not register on the plate at all, during the exposure for the interior of the room. The lens is then capped and the curtain removed. The new and very short exposure registers on the plate the light reflected from objects outside the window. We

have thus satisfied our conditions—made a long exposure for the interior and a short one for the out-of-doors, and have thus prevented halation or printing the window as blank, white paper.

LITTLE PROBLEM

99. At what time between 2 and 3 o'clock is the minute hand of a clock 15 minutes ahead of the hour hand?
Answer to Little Problem No. 99—Fifteen months.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

GEOGRAPHY PARTY

At a so-called geography party, the young hostess represented "Miss Geography." Her dress was of pale blue silk, with a band of maps around the bottom put on with library paste; a wide girdle was the equator. It was of black velvet and the shoulders had a series of graduated capes of grayish silk, marked "Cape Horn" and "Cape Hatteras." Her neck was encircled by the isthmus of Panama. On her head she wore a cunningly devised cap of papier mache made from a globe. In her hand she carried a wand, from which blue and white ribbons streamed, bearing the names north and south poles.

One of the amusements was a jolly game called "Mail Bags." The guests sat on chairs in a semicircle and when the leader called out, "The mail is going from Ireland to Mexico," the two children representing these places ran and changed chairs as quickly as possible. When the leader called, "General Delivery," then every one changed places, a chair being taken quickly by the leader and the one who was left became the leader when the next "mail went out."

Another game proved a great success. A large map of Europe was hung on the wall and each child was given a bit of paper marked "Dan" (I must explain that Dan was about to go to Europe for the summer); the game was to study the map first to find the location of Paris; then each child in

turn had his eyes covered and tried to see how near he could come to putting "Dan" in Paris. Each slip of paper was left just where placed on the map until all had tried. Then it was great fun to see where "Dan" found himself. Only one came anywhere near Paris.

The last amusement was the most fun. The guests were told to form in line and go into the next room to buy their tickets for the country or place they represented. They found a real ticket office, with an accommodating father as the businesslike agent. As the applicant presented himself the question was: "What country are you?" The answer, we'll say, was "France." "Well, here is a ticket for Paris."

When all 20 passengers were ready to start they went back to the living-room and found a train of 20 chairs waiting to begin the journey. A conductor and engineer were on hand with whistle and punch, and as the tickets were punched each child got off the train and found his or her city or place of destination on a large map of the world hanging on the wall. There was a pointer so all could see the place when found. From each destination there was suspended a ribbon attached to a small parcel, which the traveler took for his own and returned to the train. When all had their parcels the journey was ended. The travelers were small handboxes, trunks and suitcases filled with buttons.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

BOYS FAVOR PUMPKIN PIE
MORE THAN JACK-LANTERN

Pumpkin pie wins by a large majority—616 to 196—in a contest promoted by the American Boy magazine. The question was whether the pumpkin would better be devoted to making pies or to jack-lantern purposes. The judges decided that the best letter was written by Edward Ashton of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a jack-lantern boy, who was given the \$10 award. He started off by advocating a law to prevent pumpkins being made into pies.

Continuing, he said: "Why, dear editor, the pumpkin, as any one knows, was meant for boys, for boys to carve into that most useful and entertaining toy, the jack-o'-lantern! Everybody in the country should be supplied with at least one, every fall. Those in the city too poor to buy one should have them presented to them by the government and a fund set aside for that purpose."

"The very shape of the pumpkin, with its flat cheeks, shows that it was meant to be carved into a jack-o'-lantern. Nature would have grown them already carved were it not for the well known fact that we boys have more fun out of the toy that we make ourselves. The ease with which the carving is done, with which the useless insides are removed, and the numerous kinds of faces possible to cut, shows what the pumpkin is for. See the fun we have with them. . . . See how every one's face lights up when they spy one—every one from baby to great-grandpa. O, Mr. Editor, there is no room for argument, what should be done with the pumpkin!"

"Pie! Who said pie? A 'pumpkin' pie! Absurd! Why, a squash makes as good a pie; so do sweet potatoes! But who ever heard of a jack-o'-lantern made from a squash or a sweet potato? And does every one's face light up at the sight of a pumpkin pie? Now! The baby is too small to eat pie—and great-grandpa doesn't like it—and what is much more important, neither do I—but, oh, what a lot of fun I have with my good, old jack-o'-lantern."

"When we made a jack-o'-lantern last

year, our dog Prince made a great fuss over it and jumped around and did everything, but when we made a pie it was not all eaten and we gave it to the dog, but he would not touch it. The one I had last year was carved to represent 'Teddy,' so I think you can get his influence to pass this law. Write an editorial on it and enlist the aid of all your boy subscribers, and we will pass the law and we all will have a 'pumpkin moonshine' and all be happy, and no more pumpkin wasted."

John Alden Slicer of La Crosse, Wis., who advocated the pumpkin pie, was given the second award, \$7.50. His letter in part was as follows:

"I'll defend the pie—first, last and forever. What is better than a good pumpkin pie—the kind that 'mother used to make'? And what would appeal more to a boy away from home, especially at this season of the year, than the thought of a home coming for a Thanksgiving where turkey, plum pudding and pumpkin pie would be in evidence?"

"The pumpkin is grown to serve a useful purpose. It is a prop of civilization and certainly an attribute to good American citizenship. The pumpkin pie is strictly American and had a place in the hearts of the Pilgrim fathers long, long before Brom Bones tossed the jack lantern at the head of Ichabod Crane. Trifling as this occurrence was, it was the jack-lantern's greatest achievement."

"Was the jack-lantern in contemplation when James Whitcomb Riley wrote:

When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the corn is in the shock?

"No—he had in view the idea of plenty and contentment which follows a season's work on the farm. The pumpkin blossom, so beautiful and almost waxen, would blush with shame to see itself reproduced in a horrid jack-lantern, with slanting eyes and teeth like behemoth. However, I fancy a smile coming over the blossom at the thought of rounding out into a delicious pumpkin pie and adding to the season's cheer."

ROAD TO SUCCESS POINTED
OUT BY MAN WHO HAS TROD IT

"Ninety-five per cent of the business men who have been most successful began their careers in overalls and jumpers, and are not ashamed of their humble beginnings. The average young man of today wants to begin his business career with a dress suit and a silk hat."

So declared William C. Brown, the retiring president of the New York Central lines, who will henceforth devote his time to agriculture.

Mr. Brown was asked by a New York Press representative, if he did not think, with the overcrowded professions today, that a young man would stand a better chance of "arriving" outside of New York, and he replied:

"Success is not dependent upon a geographical situation. It depends upon a young man's adaptability and concentration—one might say concentration—to one's work. A man who does his work to the best of his ability will get along anywhere."

"Concentration is needed more in New York than most any other place, owing to the many diversions and the numerous temptations to accept invitations to go here and there. To not be able to withstand these temptations means keeping late hours and making the work pay for it the next day in doing it only fairly well."

"To make a success of anything today is just about the same as it always has been with the man who has succeeded; he must forget about the things unimportant to his work. He must be willing to work long hours, if necessary, and to sacrifice to quite an extent social pleasures that take his time and thoughts off his work."

"If a young man is not willing to sacrifice pleasure to his work, he is not worthy of his work and he is not likely to reap the rewards that hard labor necessarily must return to its followers."

"The first thing that a young man should consider is to do that work well for which he is being paid. And one can only do this through concentration and the energy one puts into it. Other things are incidental. If a young man follows this line of reasoning, the future is apt to take care of itself."

"The majority of young men today have had a high school or college education. If they use these educational advantages as an adjunct to their natural ability and energy they are better equipped than were their fathers, most of whom had very little schooling."

"I believe today that the shortest road to an honorable independence is that of a successful farmer. I wish I could make young men see this. I shall apply myself to the task of trying to make them see it."

"For many years the least important and the least profitable business has been farming. Today it is the most important—so important as to attract the attention of people all over the world. If carried on along the right lines it can be made profitable. It can be made a profession rather than simply an avocation. By making it profitable or by showing that it can be made profitable, young men will be attracted to it."

"To be a successful farmer one must work at it as a merchant works, or as a manufacturer conducts his business, systematically and intelligently—one must

work with one's head as well as one's hands. If young men would apply their intelligence as well as their hands to farming and work at it as industriously as they would at any business in which they were engaged, there is no reason why they should not bring it up to the same successful standard as a manufacturer does his business."

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

The chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) is very friendly and domestic, and often builds its nest in gardens and orchards or in the shrubbery close to dwellings. Its gentle and confiding ways endear it to all bird lovers, says farmers' bulletin 519 on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America. Its length is about 5½ inches, and it is distinguished by the chestnut crown, black line through eye, and black bill. It breeds throughout the United States, south to Nicaragua and north to southern Canada; winters in the southern United States and southward.

The chipping sparrow is one of the most inquisitive of all the sparrows. Its diet consists of about 42 per cent of insects and spiders and 58 per cent of vegetable matter. The animal food consists largely of caterpillars, of which it feeds a great many to its young. Besides these, it eats beetles, including many weevils, of which one stomach contained 30. It also eats ants, wasps and bugs. The vegetable food is practically all weed seed. A nest with four

YALE COLLEGE
"SIRS" OF LONG AGO

A letter written in 1852 by Judge William Jay, and included in "James Fenimore Cooper," by Miss Mary E. Phillips, gives an amusing glimpse of days at Yale nearly a century ago.

"The resident graduates were called 'Sirs'; their place in chapel was called 'the Sirs' pew'; and when spoken of in college, Sir was always placed before their names. At that time the freshmen occupied, in part, the place of sizers in the English universities, and they had to run errands for the seniors. My room-mate was Sir Holly. As a mere freshman, I looked up to him with great respect, and treated him accordingly."

"At about half past five in winter, the bell summoned us from our beds. I rose, made the fire, and then went, pitcher in hand, after water for Sir Holly and myself. At six the college bell called us to prayers in the chapel. We next repaired to the recitation rooms, and recited, by candle-light, the lessons that we had studied the preceding evening. At 8 we had breakfast. Our meals we took in a large hall, with a kitchen opening into it."

"The students were arranged at tables according to classes. All sat on wooden benches, not excepting the tutors; the latter had a table to themselves on an elevated platform, whence they had a view of the whole company. But it was rather difficult for them to attend to their plates and to watch 200 boys at the same time."

"Salt beef once a day, and dried cod were, perhaps, the most usual dishes. On Sunday mornings, during the winter, the breakfast tables were graced with large tin milk cans, filled with stewed oysters; and at the proper season were occasionally treated with green peas. As you may suppose, a goodly number of waiters were needed in the hall. These were all students, many of whom were among the best and most esteemed scholars."

GOT THE PENNIES

Tommie was often told that he must not ask people for money. One day he met a gentleman who could never resist an appeal from the small boy. "Mr. D.," said Tommie, "do you ever give pennies to little boys who don't ask for them?" He got the money.—Chicago Tribune.

AID IN SPELLING

There are many words that are difficult to spell when one is not quite sure as to the arrangement of the two vowels i and e, as in deceit and brief, believe and receive. It becomes very simple if one but recalls the rule: "i" before "e" except after "e."—San Antonio Express.

CAMERA CONTEST



Boys of a Minnesota school pose in a wheel to have picture taken

The accompanying picture may be said to illustrate a school in wheels, for about all of the little people in a Minnesota school have taken possession of an unusual plaything in a pair of logging wheels. The gable end of the school building is seen in the background. It is recess, and the boys seem to have posed themselves for the picture.

Sometimes the advance surveyors of a projected line find some odd and interesting objects while they are running their lines through new country. This subject was caught by one of the camera men of a surveying party of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul while at work in Minnesota.

One-dollar award—J. L. Graff, Chicago. Honorable mention: Doris Kuhl, Liverpool, Eng.; Mrs. H. L. Potter, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. J. F. Poes, Easton, Kan.; A. F. Kraetzler, Lexington, Mass.; S. L. Cole, Chicago; Maybell Baud, Taylor Hill, Strong, Me.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

PASSING ALONG TO OTHERS
CHOICE BITS YOU HAVE READ

Boys and girls, when you are reading something especially good do you ever try to remember the best things to carry home to mother or the rest of the home folks? Try it for awhile, and see what a difference it makes. I know in one family, writes a Monitor reader, two girls and a boy who treasure every good idea or bright sketch and humorous joke in their thoughts to repeat at table, where all the family can enjoy it. That family, you see, reap a much greater harvest from their reading, because the best thoughts are winnowed out of all that the family read instead of the individual getting just what he or she reads for one.

They also make a practise of marking little hints or receipts or mechanical facts that they think would please other members of the family, as they come across them in their reading, so that they are readily found when the one for whom they were saved is ready for them. These little thoughtful acts make for better family relations and help to cement the bonds of affection between the brothers and sisters and their parents.

When you read a good book, lay it aside with the determination to read it again in a year or so. There is a lot in a good book that you lose the first time over. You are eager for the plot, for the outcome, and you live the story along with the characters. The next time you read it, you know just how it is coming out, and have more leisure to notice the beauty of thought expressed, the style of composition and in any other matters that escaped you the first time over. If it is a very good book you will perhaps read it several times. Better to read one good book six times than to read six different books that have no especial merit even though they are not bad books. Form the habit of gathering some one thing at least from every story or sketch you read, and the habit of saving these thoughts for the family will help you to do this. It also trains the memory and helps you to form the habit of expressing yourself at table. Current events are one of the best subjects to bring up in the family for discussion.

SONG OF COOKIES

Sing a song of cookies
Ready now to bake;
Four and twenty raisins
In a raisin cake.

Molly, dear, and Polly,
Are the little cooks,
In their linen pinafores
Reading cookery books.

When the cake was ready
They began to sing:
"Isn't this a dainty dish
To set before a King?"

Father in the library
Reading daily news,
Mother in the nursery
Fixing baby's shoes.

When they heard the laughter
Of the little cooks,
Both stood in the doorway
With inquiring looks.

Bridget in the garden
Hanging out the clothes,
Ran into the kitchen
On her tippy toes;

There stood Moll and Polly
Stirring in a bowl,
Flour, eggs and butter
In a yellow roll.

"Please don't interrupt us!"
Both the "cookies" cried,
As they put the pan of dough
In the oven wide.

Bridget stood there waiting,
Speechless all the while,
While Mother looked at Father,
Saying with a smile,

"When the cake is finished
All of us will sing,
Isn't that a dainty dish
To set before a King?"

—New York Press.

WHAT THRIFT IS

The American Society for Thrift some time since announced that it would award a prize to the school pupil who sent to it in Chicago the best definition of "thrift," and also for the best narrative of an individual instance of thrift, says the Newark News. At least three times as many girls as boys entered the contest; it was a pupil in the high school at Warren, Pa., who won first prize for her definition of thrift. Hazel Haag, the prize winner, wrote: "Thrift is management of one's affairs in such a manner that the value of one's possessions is being constantly increased." The prize was a \$10 gold piece.

INDIAN FILE

Indian file is another name for single file. It had its origin in a custom among the American Indians of the north, who when on the warpath moved in single file—the one behind treading with great care directly in the footprints of the man preceding and the last man carefully obliterating the footprints of those who had gone before him. In this way the Indians succeeded in concealing their numbers from the enemy and very frequently in concealing their whereabouts also.—Detroit Free Press.

ONE THING MINUS

It was Danny's first day at school. His mother was surprised to see him come home at recess, as he lived quite a distance from the school. She said: "Why, Danny, what brings you home at this time?" Danny said, "Mamma, I didn't see any pantry there."—Chicago Tribune.

DEBATING GETS ONE INTO
HABIT OF SOUND THINKING

When you have acquired mastery of yourself, of your manner and of your argument, practise in debating with an additional value still greater, says a writer for Boys Life. You will learn to recognize sound reasoning and will detect the false. Without conscious effort on your part, you will apply to the casual argument as you meet it, to the public address, to the written article, to the newspaper editorial, those standards by which you have built up your own argument. It will be difficult for you to overlook inconsistency and false reasoning, for you are accustomed to exact and clear thinking—your habits of thought have become standardized, as the factory expert would say.

There is a difference between argument and persuasion. Argument is addressed in the first instance to reason alone; it may or may not be combined with persuasion, but the two are absolutely different. The perfect argument would be so absolutely convincing that its hearers would be compelled by its very force to follow its conclusions.

Debate something which can be proved. Too many times a question is framed which could never be decided. For example, a question might be stated: "Resolved, That the treatment of the Indian by the white has been unjust," which could be discussed in a reasonable time and a decision reached. The arguments would be of such a character that a more or less exact weighing could be had and a verdict taken.

But if, with the same kindly feeling for the oppressed and hatred of oppression, a question should be selected: "Resolved, That the Indian has suffered greater wrongs from the American government than the negro," you see, don't you, how you could never arrive at a verdict? One side could only cite instances after instance where the Indian

has suffered, and the other side could retaliate by exactly the same number of cases of wrongs the negro has suffered, and the scale would be even. Really, a correct verdict could never be reached, for to be sure and certain, every wrong done to each race would have to be catalogued and weighed—an impossibility.

The subject should be limited so that too much is not attempted. The exact boundaries of the question must be properly defined.

After you have selected your subject, you will then choose your respective sides, provide your judges and arrange the details of procedure. But the next step is of first importance; you and your opponents must get together and talk over the question for debate and agree beforehand on just what the question does cover. In this way you reduce your proposition to its simplest terms and you can narrow your own argument within a few clearly defined channels. While in debate this helps your presentation of the case, a similar result is found many times in after days: that if you and your opponents see what ground you have in common, the question is always simplified and many times disappears altogether.

So, as the first step in your debate, get together, bar out the matter decided upon as outside of your debate, and settle the issues clearly.

Before you begin your own personal work of preparation, you and your colleagues must meet and apportion the work among yourselves. Do not think you must cover all the ground yourself, unless, of course, you are alone in the debate. No matter how many associates you have, however, you must have a broad general view of the whole subject, but each one on your side must select some particular part of the subject which he alone will present.

POTENTIAL GOOD CITIZEN IN
EVERY BOY, SAYS MR. RIIS

Every boy has in him a little savage and a potential good citizen, says Jacob Riis in the Outlook. The question is which is to get the upper grip; upon that depends what kind of a man he is going to be. He would rather be good than bad, all things being even. But they are not even. Give him the street and the gutter for a playground, rob him of his play, and he joins the gang and learns the lessons that do not lead to respect for authority or property. Yet in the gang he will yield that respect to the boy who is bolder and abler than the rest, who is fit to lead.

The savage has come uppermost, and he gives the law of the jungle. Put before him the other alternative, and he will adopt the scout law to be dutiful, obedient, helpful, and clean, with the same enthusiasm. They really start from the same point; it is the way they work out that makes the difference. Everything depends on the guide-post where the roads fork.

Write the one word "don't" there, and only that, and the boy, if he has any spirit, will take to the jungle. Every father knows it; every teacher has learned it, if he has learned anything. The word is not in the scout law. It is all affirmative. A scout is loyal, he is helpful, he is friendly, courteous, kind; he is obedient, cheerful, thrifty, and brave; he is clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd. And he is reverent toward God, faithful himself, and respectful toward the convictions of others. These are the scout laws and he obeys them not only because he has promised, but because he wants to. There isn't a "don't" in the lot. It is as easy as all that.

Scouting prints the following extract from an address by the Rev. T. M. Patterson, South Easton, Mass.: "As the pastor of a working church, I was compelled to face the problem: What to do with the boys between the ages of 12 and 18? The boys were losing their interest, chafing under the restraint of their Sunday school teachers, in fact, found nothing in the church that they could appreciate. After careful consideration by the pastor with the men of the church it was decided to organize a troop of boy scouts. Eighteen boys began work in earnest. After one year's work the results are marvelous. We have now enrolled 55 boys. We have hiked; we have camped; we have given entertainments; above all, we have made manhood popular. The boys have returned to the church and the Sunday school, with renewed interest, and that which was formerly dry and dull is now to the boys big with blessings. Now they are working on a clubhouse, which will be built in the near future."

Dillon Wallace, the explorer, is a member of the council in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He recently lectured under the auspices of the Boy Scouts of America of Poughkeepsie, telling of his experiences in the Arctic.

The famous old homestead of Gen. Horatio Gates of revolutionary fame, was the objective point of a recent hike taken by the boy scouts of Martinsburg, W. Va. The present owners of the building received the boys with great cordiality, serving supper and breakfast. Realizing the importance of the work

which is done by scouts who are attempting to win the eagle scout badge, the Southern M. E. University has offered a scholarship, valued at \$125, to the first eagle scout in Dallas, Tex.

TOWN IMPROVED

What one interested clubwoman can accomplish for civic cleanliness, working through the agency of the children of the public schools, is shown by the work of the children of the West Hill school of Fredonia, N. Y., under the direction of one woman. The children were organized into a sort of Children's League, with the avowed object of keeping clean the sections of the town adjacent to their school.

During the month of November, 1912, the total number of pieces of waste paper collected by the children was 16,675, besides 6000 other bits of litter. These were brought to the schoolhouse and burned. A girl of 9 years was the inspector, and the members of the league ranged from 8 to 11 years of age.

The West Hill section of Fredonia was decidedly improved in appearance through the efforts of these energetic children.

PEANUT DROPS

Two tablespoons butter, one quarter cup sugar, one egg, one teaspoon baking powder, one quarter teaspoon salt, one half cup flour, two tablespoons milk. Cream butter, add sugar and egg well beaten. Mix and sift baking powder, salt and flour; add to first mixture, then add milk and peanuts. Drop from teaspoon in slightly buttered cookie sheets, one inch apart and put half peanut on top. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in slow oven. This will make 24 small cakes.—Honolulu Star Bulletin.

RIDDLE-ME-REE

You'll find me in piling but not in fence
You'll find me in after but not in hence,
You'll find me in picnic but not in feast,
You'll find me in tiny and also in least,
You'll find me in every but not in all,
You'll find me in racket but not in ball,
You'll find me in being but not in live,
If you take me at night a light I'll give.
—Children's Magazine.

THE ORIGINAL

Symmetroscope

"Have you looked into it?"
Price each 50 cents post free

This wonderful little instrument transforms the most commonplace articles into beautiful designs. Any small article, such as bits of colored cloth, potato tartans, postage stamp, worned thread, etc., placed on the revolving disk when seen through the lens, assumes the most beautiful, original, varied and unusual designs imaginable. A NEVER FAILING SOURCE OF AMUSEMENT AND INTEREST FOR ALL, ADULTS AND YOUTH. Gould & Gould, Dept. 1, Box 5143, Boston.

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

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Our display rooms offer at all times a very complete selection of original and exclusive designs in lighting fixtures for every place and purpose. Orders for complete installations or single fixtures have equally careful attention. Special designs to order if required.

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at moderate cost direct from the manufacturer to you. For greater convenience and economy in making selections, in addition to our regular lines, we have arranged certain of our most attractive designs into groups, which are sold complete for the entire house, wired ready to hang. Sample from group No. 40 10 pieces complete \$35.00

M. S. PALMER CO. Manufacturers, 151 Franklin St., Boston. Illustrations on request. Send list of rooms and outlets.

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DINNER Table D'Hotel from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. 50c and 75c.

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RICHARD L. KANE Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Men's and Gentlemen's Garments. 1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2411-2 Brookline

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The Douglas Legging and Ankle (Invisible). For men and women. The motor and walk. Ankle, wool 50c, silk \$1.50. Legging, \$1 and \$1.50. Ankle Tight, \$1.75.

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SHAMPOOING AND WAVING by appointment. MISS ROBINSON formerly with Miss Lyford, 45 Bataavia st., Boston

Our display rooms offer at all times a very complete selection of original and exclusive designs in lighting fixtures for every place and purpose. Orders for complete installations or single fixtures have equally careful attention. Special designs to order if required.

Before deciding on lighting effects it will pay you to see us. New Book of Ideas on request to intending builders.

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at moderate cost direct from the manufacturer to you. For greater convenience and economy in making selections, in addition to our regular lines, we have arranged certain of our most attractive designs into groups, which are sold complete for the entire house, wired ready to hang. Sample from group No. 40 10 pieces complete \$35.00

M. S. PALMER CO. Manufacturers, 151 Franklin St., Boston. Illustrations on request. Send list of rooms and outlets.

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THE NEW Library Tea Room 687 Boylston St., Room 209, Boston

Luncheon from 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M. Afternoon Tea from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DINNER Table D'Hotel from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. 50c and 75c.

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The Jolly Tots LITTLE HAND PAINTED CARDS. Just the thing for party place cards. 10 cents each, set of 8 for 75 cents. 100 for \$7.00. Address BEE LIGHTFOOT 484 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Canada

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FINE SOUTHWESTERN TREES Catalogue free on request. T. F. Ewton, special agent, Dallas, Texas. TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY, Sherman, Texas.

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FORMULAS SUPPLIED Tell us what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. GLACKEN, Chemist, 211 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

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Suitable for Afternoon Wear; Reception and Evening Gowns in Individual Designs. Also 3 Piece Suits. Special Prices for JANUARY and FEBRUARY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER OR CHAMBERMAID situation wanted in small family; good cook; references. MRS. L. LAWRIE, 105 Kilton st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEWORK wanted near Boston by woman with 3-year-old girl; reasonable wages. MRS. MARY GRAY, 5 Homer st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 1549 Brookline.

HOUSEWORK wanted by day or week. MRS. ANNIE CASTELLANO, 16 Cross st., Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEWORKERS by the day (8). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

KITCHEN WOMEN (70) STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVELING would like situation as companion and secretary; would give services for expenses (California); highest references. MRS. FRANCES HERRER, Cypress rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

LAUNDRESSES, hotel (18). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

LAUNDRIES (workers) (2). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

MATHON OR HOUSEMOTHER, in school position desired by experienced woman. MRS. E. SAWYER, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

MORNING WORK wanted by competent woman. MRS. J. JORDAN, 33 Hammond st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, young lady wishes position in a refined family; will take charge of two children; references exchanged. M. A. ROWE, 381 Walden st., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, North German lady desires position in Boston family; best references. MISS E. ZIEGLER, 254 Lenox av., Providence, R. I.

OFFICE WORK, residence Roxbury, 16 good references and experience, 45, mention 1230. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

OFFICE GIRLS (40)-STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

PANTRY WOMEN, hotel (22). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

PANTRY WOMEN, restaurant (14). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

PLAIN COOKING or general housework wanted in small family; city or country. NORA BYRNE, 43 East Brookline st., Boston.

PREPARERS (6). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

POWER STITCHERS (12)-STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

PROOFREADERS (6). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN desires position evenings and Saturdays staying with lady or helping with children; references given and required. Address MISS S. K. SMITH, 182 Meeting st., Providence, R. I.

SEAMSTRESS and embroiderer-Referred colored girl wants work by the day; competent and reliable. FRANCES STEFNEY, 56 Middlesex st., Suite 4, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS-Would like work by the day; cut and fit; refs. Address E. L. MORRIS, 11 Keasarge av., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS-Young colored woman wants work with dressmaker or by the day; experienced; references. LOTTIE McDONALD, 30 Westminster st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day. MRS. C. B. SMITH, 522 Plainfield st., Providence, R. I.

SEAMSTRESS-Competent, refined young woman desires work by the day; can do very dainty work; by MRS. DURANT, 471 Broadway, Hingham, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS-Colored woman wants sewing by the day, or with dressmaker. MISS OVERTON, 224 Elmwood st., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BUSHELLEN-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced man for position of general manager; salary \$10,000 per year; references. Apply at the office of the General Manager, 101-103 Hudson st., New York city.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVE RETOUCHERS (men or women)-Permanent positions for good retouchers. Apply MARCEAU, 258 5th av., New York city, 100 Tremont st., Boston, 1600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTERS (colored) wanted for factory and retail candy stores. MIRROR CANDY CO., 421-423 Hudson st., New York city.

SALESMAN-MEN'S CLOTHING-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require particularly intelligent, thoroughly experienced salesman for their men's clothing department. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

STENOGRAPHERS-Lastest and latest stenographers; per cent advice; first-class men only. STROUBER & BRIGGS, 225 Johnson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS in small family; references required; wages \$25. Address MRS. E. L. MORRIS, 11 Keasarge av., Roxbury, Mass.

CASHIERS-wanted for retail candy stores in New York city. MIRROR CANDY CO., 421-423 Hudson st., New York city.

DRAPER on waists; one with wholesale experience preferred. STEPHANO CO., 131 Broadway, New York city.

ERRAND GIRL (bright) wanted for dressmaker; references. A. STUART, 12 East 8th st., New York city.

FORWARD on cliffon foodstuffs for retailing purposes; must be thoroughly experienced; good opportunity. FRENCH NOVELTY MFG. CO., 32 Union st., New York city.

FRENCH GOVERNESS, North German lady desires position in Boston family; best references. MISS E. ZIEGLER, 254 Lenox av., Providence, R. I.

OFFICE WORK, residence Roxbury, 16 good references and experience, 45, mention 1230. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02. 2900.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

STEWART and wife (cook) desire position in first-class country or city club; willing to go anywhere; both thoroughly competent; 12 years highest reference. Address J. MILNE, 726 East 134th st., New York city.

VALET-ATTENDANT-Man (35) tailor, intelligent, progressive, speaking English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish; institution private family, anywhere. D. I. SCINELI, 318 E. 13th st., New York city.

WANTED-Position by man who is a printer and writer of verse and prose; has also served satisfactorily as purser; open to all kinds of positions; prefer to go to the newspaper or magazine line. Write to H. G. SMITH, care S. D. Levings, 160 Broadway, New York city.

WINDOW DRESSER and ad writer; can also sell men's wear; desires position at once; expert at cards and windows. S. H. BURTON, 327 W. 45th st., New York city.

YOUNG MAN (20) wants position with opportunity to learn trade or business; good habits; references. J. T. TOPP, 283 Franklin st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (20), strong and intelligent, wants work of any kind. EDWARD KNIGHT, 422 41st av., New York city.

YOUNG MAN of intelligence, 10 years teaching and writing through; willing to travel; desires position; speaks good English, German and French. ISAC SHENEL, 366 S. Brooklyn st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (19) would like connection with rubber manufacturing concern; previously employed by large rubber company in New York city; no stock; clerk and bookkeeper. Address A. PEPPER, Castle Inn, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (19) wants position in Passaic or vicinity; has had experience as stock clerk, carpenter, salesman; clerking in various stores; references. J. T. TOPP, 283 Franklin st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

AS SUPERINTENDENT of boys or girls' school; must have had previous experience; college graduates. MRS. E. NEVILLE GARRATT, 105 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPABLE SALESMAN, well educated, competent office worker, good typist, desires position; 12 years' experience; 315 week and commission; equipment; willing to travel and be generally useful. MISS JONES, care Mrs. Miller, 142 Bedford st., New York city.

COMPANION-Attendant, mother's helper, seamstress, assist with light duties; must be kept house; references. MRS. L. MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged woman; can take entire charge of household of 2 or 3; with no laundry; cheerful, congenial, companionable; considered in references. MRS. L. MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER-Referred woman; position; or as governess for young child; references. MRS. L. MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY WORK wanted by competent woman; references. MRS. L. MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER of long experience will give two days a week for unfurnished room; MRS. L. MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Competent, trustworthy woman; can take entire charge of household of 2 or 3; with no laundry; cheerful, congenial, companionable; considered in references. MRS. L. MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN WOMAN wants position as housekeeper or companion; will travel; references. MRS. L. MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL WORK in office or home; references. MRS. L. MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNESS-A refined young lady desires position; or as governess for young child; 10 years' experience; free Jan. 5. GERTUDE E. SHRIVER, 317 W. 84th st., New York city.

HOUSEWORK or care of children wanted by young German-American woman; Sunday work; references. MRS. L. MARSHALL, 154 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEAT COLORED GIRL wishes position as housekeeper in small family; personal references. L. GREENE, 2137 Madison av., New York city.

SECRETARIAL WORK of all kinds, business or social; by MRS. D. N. BEERS, 1947 E. 31st st., Baltimore, Md.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY, experienced, competent, familiar with office details; can take dictation; references. CORNELIUS B. WOODWARD, General Delivery, Toledo, O.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced and thoroughly competent, desires position on private switchboard in New York city. MRS. W. SCOTT, 691 W. 19th st., New York city.

YOUNG LADY-Competent English, French, German, correspondents with 6 years' experience in Berlin and New York; office work, bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography; 141 West 100th st., New York city.

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CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Competent and experienced for second work; no washing; state wages wanted. MRS. OLIVER W. PEIRCE, JR., 623 North st., Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED-Experienced nurserymaid for young baby; exceptional place, permanent. MRS. H. W. GOSSARD, 1724 E. 54th st., Chicago, Tel. Hyde Park 2860.

WANTED-Capable, bright, good appearing, tactful, clever saleswomen in Chicago and every city of 10,000 or more to sell my "Tab-A-Do" wardrobe to homes; commissions and salary guaranteed. TUB-A-BLE WARDROBE CO., 36 S. State st., rm. 500, Chicago.

WANTED-A girl for general housework on dairy farm; no washing; state wages wanted. Address MRS. JULIA MULLER, Riceville, Ia.

WANTED-Referred, energetic saleswoman of good address; willing to travel; families, Chicago and elsewhere; not household proposition, books or insurance; good opportunity for teachers, club, or other high-grade women with selling ability; salary and commission; references. MRS. MAN, rm. 1335 E. 47th st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ACCOUNTANT (34), Scotch trained, offers exceptional experience; first-class position; references. FRANKLIN MITCHELL, 6103 Glenwood av., Chicago.

ADVERTISING MAN, 30 years' newspaper and advertising experience, with record of results obtained; forcible, convincing writer and able campaign; last employer best reference. O. P. FRASH, 1124 Oldwood av., Lakewood, Cleveland, O.

ARTIST desires change from 14th lithograph engraver to larger art; studied in Cincinnati, O., and Toronto, Canada. J. M. FEHRE, 7 Eden Park, Cincinnati, O.

ARTIST-German (21), desires position as lithographer or engraver; references. H. BARNSTEIN, 1046 Warren av., Chicago.

CONDUCTOR, motorman, collector, verifier, watchman, or clerical work; best references and unlimited salary; strictly temperate, honest and industrious man of 35. JAMES H. FERGUSON, 2521 N. 12th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER or credit man (40), 7 years with one corporation; quick and accurate; references. J. H. FERGUSON, 2521 N. 12th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXPERIENCED SHOE MAN, buyer and manager, with Chicago experience; can furnish best references. J. H. FERGUSON, 2521 N. 12th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FARM WORK WANTED-Family of 3 desires farm work, share or cash; references. J. H. FERGUSON, 2521 N. 12th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FUR CUTTER and NAILER, 12 years experience, desires position in western city; references. J. H. FERGUSON, 2521 N. 12th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL WORK, teaching furnace, etc.; will be generally useful. W. M. GOODHUE, 1124 Oldwood av., Lakewood, Cleveland, O.

GENERAL WORK wanted by man (42); 25 years' railroad and real estate experience; good references. A. L. ROBERTS, 1124 Oldwood av., Lakewood, Cleveland, O.

GENERAL WORK wanted by reliable married man; can read and write German. HENRY WEBER, 106 S. F. st., Marion, Ind.

JANITOR-Married man would like position to care for large apartment building; references. J. H. FERGUSON, 2521 N. 12th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

JOBB AND COMPOSITOR; nearly 10 years' experience; would like work where there is opportunity to learn and advance. OLIVE KING, 3 S. Lincoln terrace, Oakbrook, Ill.

LAUNDRY or office cleaning. MRS. K. MCCORMICK, 231 E. 12th st., Cincinnati, O.

MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged, want position as caretakers; references. E. VALD P. JAMESON, 4156 Ravenswood av., Chicago.

MAN OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE wishes position as companion; references. W. M. E. FEW, 310 Jefferson st., Chicago.

POLITICIAN, many years' experience, desires position anywhere. E. RYER, care J. Hansen, 1015 Main st., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN, young, active; furniture, hardware specialties or household lines; good knowledge of Cleveland; references. GEORGE RAYMOND GREGG, 6000 Lorain, Chicago.

SALESMAN (22) desires position; road house; references. J. H. FERGUSON, 2521 N. 12th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SALES MANAGER wants good, live, up-to-date line to sell Chicago and entire state of Illinois. EDWARD ANDERSON, 1040 Nelson st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED-Light work such as messenger, assistant with care of child, etc.; references. MARGARET L. KING, 3518 Prairie av., 24 apt., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER-By high school graduation; references. MARGARET L. KING, 3518 Prairie av., 24 apt., Chicago.

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CENTRAL STATES

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YOUNG MAN (19) would like connection with rubber manufacturing concern; previously employed by large rubber company in New York city as stock clerk and bookkeeper. Address A. PEPPER, Castle Inn, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes to learn hairer's trade; some experience in stock, shipping, packing and helping in bakehouse. EDWARD F. GOODING, 1045 Leland av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT, experienced woman desires position as attendant or nurse; references. MRS. CORA K. MAJOR, 6441 Kenwood av., Chicago, Tel. Hyde Park 6284.

CHILDREN'S CARETAKER-Referred woman will care for children in the home; references. MRS. RENA STOCKTON O'HARA, 1335 Kenwood Park pl., Chicago.

CLERICAL WORK, or general office, by an intelligent middle-aged woman; good salary; references. MRS. R. W. SHAW, 506 W. 8th st., Cincinnati, O.

COMPANION AND SEAMSTRESS, O. A. DREXEL, 4223 Vincennes av., Chicago, Tel. Drexel 1707.

COMPANION, CHAPERONE or housekeeper; references. MRS. LOUISE PATTON, 432 N. Central st., Chicago (Austin).

DRESSMAKER, competent, desires work by the day or in dressmaking establishment; references. MRS. ANNA WYETH, 207 E. 43d st., Chicago, Tel. Drexel 6000.

HOUSEKEEPER-Referred lady, competent to care for children, would like position in a refined family; references. MRS. CORA K. MAJOR, 6441 Kenwood av., Chicago, Tel. Hyde Park 6284.

HOUSEKEEPER, aged 30, not afraid of work; references. MRS. ELLA HEER, 2832 Eden av., Cincinnati, O.

MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged, want position as caretakers; references. E. VALD P. JAMESON, 4156 Ravenswood av., Chicago.

MILLINERY TRIMMER, experienced, would like position in medium-sized city in Indiana; excellent references. VIOLA GORRY, care Mrs. George E. Gage, 424 1st st., Indianapolis, Ind.

MOTHER'S HELPER-By a lady of refinement to look after children in absence of parents; either afternoon or evening; references. Apply by letter only. MRS. J. H. FERGUSON, 2521 N. 12th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

POSITION WANTED-As personal stenographer, office manager or private secretary; references. MRS. R. W. SHAW, 506 W. 8th st., Cincinnati, O.

SECOND MAID wants work in small apartment. MYRTLE NARICE, care J. W. C. A. 820 Michigan av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED-Light work such as mending, assist with care of child, etc.; references. MARGARET L. KING, 3518 Prairie av., 24 apt., Chicago.

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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BRADY & CO., 106-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. B. F. MACY, 110 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3409.

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CAMERAS and CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naptha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

CLEANERS and DYERS—Lewandos 17 Temple Place, 284 Boylston st., Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3901-3902. Highlands 2506 Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92.

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CLEANERS and DYERS, Accordion Flattening. Mail orders promptly filled. ECON. DYE HOUSE.

COAL—WOOD—COKE—Wyles-Schroeder & CO., G. C. Schroeder, mgr. Cite. 8484, Bell 484 Main. Prescott and M. C. R. R.

COAL, COKE, WOOD—Prompt delivery. Best quality. PAUL G. BEYER, 353 Michigan. N. E. Cite. 6330—Bell Main 2916.

CODY HOTEL CAFETERIA

Real Estate Market

Through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company, a sale is reported of the well known estate formerly owned and occupied by the late Louis P. Ober, located on Islington road, Abundant. The buildings comprise a substantial brick and stone mansion house of 15 rooms, with all modern improvements, a keepers lodge of eight rooms, a large stable and an extensive greenhouse plant. There are about 500,000 square feet of land. The estate adjoins the beautiful estate of Alfred Hemenway, and on two sides is bordered by the Charles river, where it has a frontage of about 3500 feet. It is also opposite Abundant park, which is owned by the city of Newton. The estate is considered to be one of the most attractive in Newton and originally cost upwards of \$100,000. The purchaser was Elizabeth L. Ware, who will occupy after making extensive changes and improvements. The grantors are Raymond A. Ober et al. The purchaser was represented by Poole & Higelow, the grantors by Edward T. Harrington Company.

Another sale is reported of an estate 30 Mead street, Everett, comprising of three apartment houses of 15 rooms with all modern improvements, and 6375 square feet of land. The grantors were Thomas R. and Wallace E. Symmes, the purchaser being Julia H. Connell.

Charles S. Briggs has sold to Benjamin Flint his estate on Grafton street, Grafton, consisting of two acres cleared land, a 10-room farm house and large barn.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold a large parcel with a frontage of 150 feet on the west side of Ellery avenue, extending 256 feet to Renfrew avenue, and containing 39,500 square feet. Alexander MacCallan was the purchaser.

The sale is reported of what is known as the "Carlisle Asparagus Farm," located on the Carlisle-Bedford road and bordering the Concord river in Carlisle. The farm comprises 120 acres of land, there being one field of 20 acres in asparagus from which \$9000 worth of asparagus was sold last season. There are 500 fruit trees and a large variety of small fruit. There is an old colonial farmhouse, barn 40 x 120, and several other outbuildings. The purchaser was Joshua W. Knowles, the title passing from Augusta M. Foss, administratrix.

The sale is reported of the John Reithel farm on East street, Auburn, comprising 5 1/2 acres of land with large orchard, a nine-room modern farmhouse and large barn. The purchaser was Herbert E. Gardner. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

ROSLINDALE LAND SALE
Final papers passed at the registry of deeds today conveying a lot of land located on Belgrade avenue, Roslindale, to Thomas F. Canning. The grantor was Mary A. Collins of Roxbury. There are 3500 square feet, which is taxed for \$1500. Robert T. Fowler of Jamaica Plain was the broker.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTION
Two brick dwelling houses, numbered 1946-1950 Dorchester avenue, opposite Fuller street, have been sold by William J. Caslin, the owner, to Elizabeth L. Potter. The land measures 4037 square feet and is taxed for \$1600. Also included in the \$9000 assessment.

NORTH AND WEST END SALES
Papers have gone to record in the sale of a three-story brick dwelling and 918 square feet of land, owned by Charles O. Little at 19 Margaret street, near Shore street, North End. Total assessed valuation \$4700 of which the land carries \$2300.

The West End transaction was between David Simonds estate et al. and Agnes M. Galvin, buyer, deeds coming through George M. Allen. It involves various interests in the estate numbered 21 Myrtle street, near South Russell street, consisting of a 3 1/2-story brick house on 1216 square feet of land. Taxed on \$6000 valuation, including \$4000 land value.

WOLLASTON ESTATE SOLD
Through the office of E. N. Rolland, Uphams Corner, the sale has been effected of the estate 803 Hancock street, Wollaston, comprising a single house and garage with about 20,000 feet of land and carrying a total assessment of \$5400. The grantor was Antoinette Moyes, Josephine A. Ringrose buys for a home.

SALES OF VACANT LAND
Warren F. Freeman, of the Kimball building, reports the sale at auction, for the Benjamin P. Cheney estate, of 19 parcels of land on Clinton road, Clarke road and Goddard lane, Brookline, consisting of 131,000 square feet of land, to John J. Conroy of Boston, who buys for immediate improvement. The property is assessed for \$34,000.

The same broker reports the sale to William A. Morse, of 48,500 square feet of land on Church street, running through to the West Roxbury parkway. Mr. Morse recently purchased the adjoining estate, which he has greatly improved, and is occupying for a home. Alice Williams of Cohasset was the grantor.

Another sale is reported by him for the Atwill estate of a very desirable building lot on Richards street, Highland street, West Roxbury, containing 6270 square feet of land, to Leroy K. Houghton, who will build for occupancy.

The same broker reports the sale for George L. Schirmer, trustee, of lot 23, Middlesex pond, Rowe hill, Stoneham, containing 6069 square feet, to Jacob Licht of Everett, Mass., who will build for occupancy.

Warren F. Freeman also reports the sale of the Allen Associates of lot 885, Hatherly park, Scituate, Mass., containing 8877 square feet of land, on the corner of Ocean Side Drive and Marion road, overlooking the water, to Robert A. Vachon of Newton, Mass., who will build a high grade summer cottage for occupancy the coming season.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Clifton L. Bremer to Abraham I. Rudnick, Mountfort st., q. 1.
Home to same, Newbury st., q. 1.
Charles G. Little to S. Estelle Page, Margaret st., q. 1.
David Simonds est. to George M. Allen, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Home for aged women in Woburn to George M. Allen, Myrtle st., q. 1.
New England Home for Little Wanderers to George M. Allen, Myrtle st., q. 1.
George M. Allen, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Home for aged women to George M. Allen, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to George M. Allen, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Boston Young Men's Christian Union to George M. Allen, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Home for aged men to George M. Allen, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to George M. Allen, Myrtle st., q. 1.
George M. Allen to Agnes M. Galvin, Myrtle st., q. 1.
Franklin R. Wing to Theodore H. Tyndale, Harrison av., d. 1.
Alfred A. Warren est. to Boylston Place Trust, payable from Boylston place, d. 1.
Associated Trust to Charles W. Howell, St. Botolph st., St. Botolph and Follen sts., d. 1.
Charles W. Howell, St. Botolph st., St. Botolph and Follen sts., d. 1.
EAST BOSTON
Elihu Greenwood, Mt. Vernon, to Aaron M. Sherry, Franklin st., d. 1.
J. Frank Dodge to Zenith Lodge No. 42, 1 O. O. F., Emmott st., q. 1.
ROXBURY
George S. Mann est. to Walter P. Savatello, Dudley st., d. 1.
Paul A. Wright to Sarkis H. Yagobian, Lamartine st., q. 1.
Atlas Realty Co. to Henry H. Leveson, Humbolt av., lots, q. 1.
Joseph G. Baxter et al. to Joseph G. Baxter, Shirley st., d. 1.
DORCHESTER
Clifton L. Bremer to Abraham I. Rudnick, Elmhurst st., d. 1.
Peter C. Johnson to Abraham I. Rudnick, Elmhurst st., q. 1.
Johanna M. Johnson to Abraham I. Rudnick, Elmhurst st., q. 1.
Julius C. Woodman to John J. Hilly, Myrtle st., d. 1.
Honora Scammon to Philip J. Libby, Myrtle st., d. 1.
William A. Conner to Elizabeth L. Potter, Dorchester av. and Brunswick st., q. 1.
WEST ROXBURY
John E. Kirkham to John B. Sheerin, Florence st., q. 1.
John B. Sheerin to Eugene P. Cruff, Florence st., q. 1.
Mary A. Collins to Maria Canning, Belgrade av., q. 1.
Martha E. Fisher to Cora O. Fisher, Belgrade av. and Commonwealth and Birch sts., d. 1.
May F. Fisher to Ernestine Poirer, Belgrade av. and Commonwealth and Birch sts., d. 1.
HYDE PARK
William Kirvan to Mary Kirvan, Huntington av., 2 lots, q. 1.
Mary Kirvan to William Kirvan et al., Huntington av., 2 lots, q. 1.
John P. Kelley to Thomas Manina, Glenwood av., q. 1.
CHELSEA
Augustus E. Phelps et al. to Albert M. Sworski, Springvale av., w. 1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Wexford st., rear (triple house), ward 25; Boston Fish Trap Co., brick tank house.
Riverway, 44, ward 19; Boston Academy of Notre Dame, Maginot & Walsh; brick convent and academy.
Ainsworth st., 25, ward 23; J. L. Wetmore; frame dwelling.
Cornell st., 24, ward 23; R. C. Willis, Harry T. Treff; frame dwelling.
Sedgwick st., 24, ward 24; Fred J. Rockwell; frame dwelling.
Dorchester av., Park st., ward 20; Boston B. B. Ry. Co.; alter car house.
Blue Hill av., 346-348A, ward 20; Shawmut Investment Corp., Silverman Eng. Co.; frame dwelling.
Bromley pk., 40, ward 22; Walter Hartstone, John G. McCloud; alter store and dwelling.

SOCIETY HEARS LECTURE
The Ch. M. Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was addressed last night in the Tech Union by Prof. F. J. Moore, who told of his trip from Germany to Spitzbergen and Iceland last summer.

SHIPPING NEWS

In search of the derelict reported by Captain Roberts of the British steamer Honorus, the revenue cutter Gresham, Captain Winram, put to sea today. A supply of gun cotton was taken out on the Gresham, which will be used to blow up the derelict, if found.

After the cargo of chalk was removed from the Norwegian steamer Maud at East Boston today, she was shifted to Mystic docks, to load general freight for Havana. The Norwegian steamer Athos, which has been anchored in the stream since Thursday when she arrived from London with chalk, took the berth of the Maud, and longshoremen immediately began unloading her cargo. The Athos is only two months old, was built at Christiania, and is commanded by Captain D. Nielsen, formerly in the steamer Atlantic.

Early Monday morning the United Fruit Company's steamer Saxola is expected to reach Long wharf from Port Limon, Colon and Kingston with several tourists and a large cargo of fruit. It is her first trip in the new passenger and freight service from Boston to the Panama canal, just established by this line.

Cabin passengers aboard the Red Star liner Marquette, Captain Findlay, due here Tuesday morning from Antwerp, include Mrs. Rosalie Pratt, Miss Jeanne Pratt, Mrs. Jean Carlier, Louis Hauw, M. H. Parkhurst, and Miss Jeanne Steigman. Most of the 49 passengers are aliens.

Eight dories nested to the fishing schooner John J. Fallon, which ran on False spit, Bug light, early Thursday, while inbound from the fishing grounds, and subsequently sank, have worked loose from their lashings and are liable to be washed away by heavy seas. The position of the craft is little changed. She lies on the port side, with only masts showing at high water.

What is thought to be the dumping scow owned by the Great Lakes Dredging Company and which broke away from the tug Confidence some time ago and ran on Lovell's island rocks, was seen floating between Brewster and Bug light today by passing craft. The object looked like an overturned scow. Captain Hird, harbor master, was notified and will have the obstruction towed out of the fairway. The Great Lakes scow later floated off the rocks and disappeared, having supposedly sank.

Tourists sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamer Pastores for the tropics included Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Measure of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Spaulding and Miss Edith Spaulding of Worcester, Mrs. H. A. Converse and Miss Converse of Meriden, Conn.

Huge basket loads of fish swinging from two vessels to T wharf, and the creaking of halyards and hawsers during the work, was the only activity at T wharf today. Two vessels came in late Friday afternoon, the Mary with 62,000 pounds and the Benjamin Smith 68,000. The fares were discharged today. There were no arrivals today. Dealers closed their stalls at noon after a quiet morning.

Unfavorable conditions on the fishing grounds have held up the fishing operation, but Gloucester was destitute of fish today. The gill netters had practically no fish at all this morning. Numerous sharks have been landed recently by them, however. The schooner Sled, M. Kimball from Swan's Island, Me., is in port with 1000 quintals of fish. The schooner Athlete, which arrived Friday morning with Capt. Nathaniel Greenleaf, is preparing the schooner Commonwealth for a halibut trip, and will probably sail soon.

After starting for Gloucester in tow of the tug Hugh D., the fishing schooner

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrived
Str M. E. Harper, Smith, Sewalls Point.
Str George Hawley, Johnstone, Norfolk.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Wintport.
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk via Providence.
Cleared
Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.
Str Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Wintport.
Sailed
Revenue cutter Gresham, to sea; Strs Lassell, Sewalls point; Bohemian (Br), Liverpool, Iberian (Br), Manchester; Onondaga, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; City of Memphis, Savannah; Indian, Philadelphia; H. M. Whitney, New York; Kanawha, Baltimore.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Strs Esperanza, Veracruz; Progreso and Havana; Mohawk, Jacksonville and Charleston; Falk, Matanzas; Trafalgar, Laguna; Olland, Cienfuegos; Lundy, Rosario; Adriatic, Mediterranean ports; Berlin, Mediterranean ports; Kazembe, Philadelphia; Nordamerica, Seville; France, Havre.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, Jan 2—Arrd, strs St Gothard, Daquiri; Chesapeake, New York, and later cleared to return.
Cld, strs Frednes, Havana; San Mateo, Galveston; Chas F. Mayer, Portsmouth; schr Elisha Atkins, Tampa.
Sld, strs Kerslaw, Boston; Merrimack, Jacksonville via Savannah; Matilda Weems, Georgetown and Charleston.
CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan 2—Arrd, strs, Minnetonka, Puerto Mexico; Arapahoe, New York and sailed for Jacksonville; Richmond, Leith.
JACKSONVILLE, Jan 2—Arrd, strs, Cretan, Baltimore; Apache, New York; schr Evelyn W. Hinkley, New York.
Sld, str Huron, New York.
KEY WEST, Fla., Jan 2—Arrd, strs, Olivette, Port Tampa and sailed for Havana; Mascotte, Havana.
Sld, str Gov Cobb, Havana.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 3—Arrd str Grecian, Boston.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan 2—Arrd strs Oxonian, Antwerp; Brunswick, Tampa; City of Mexico, Mexican ports; Eocene, Tampa with one bg; Dictator, Puerto Cortez; Marietta di Giorgio, Bluefields; Agnella, Frontera; Livingstone, Frontera; Rathlin Head, Barry via Boca Grande; Cassel, Bremen via Boston and New York; U S gunboat Wheeling, from Mexico.

Cld, strs Antilles, New York; Clellan, Liverpool; Atenas, Boca del Toro via Swan Island and Colon; Ravn, Tala; Senator, Pearl Lagoon; Cayo Domingo, Hull and Rotterdam via Newport News; Excelsior, Havana; Strathgait, Mobile.
Sld from Port Eads, str Terek, London via Philadelphia.
NEWPORT NEWS, Jan 2—Arrd, strs Marmion, Savannah sailed for Portland, Me.; Nestorian, Galveston and sailed for Liverpool; Ontarian, Baltimore for Glasgow about noon today.
Sld, strs Bayport, Boston; Bay View, Baltimore.
NORFOLK, Va., Jan 2—Arrd, strs Seacomet, Searsport, and sld, suppd, on return; Richmond, Georgetown; Middlesex, Boston; schr Wyoming, McLeod, Boston; Fuller Palmer, Clark, do; bg Cardenas.

Cld, strs Chipana, Bahia Blanca, Port Madryn, etc; Crown Point, Liverpool; Alcazar, Dunkirk and Kastrup; Invergle, Vézucq; Laura Maerck, Paasages and Bordeaux; Farley; Bremen and Reime; schr Fanny C. Bowman, Chase, Fall River.

Sld, strs Coastwise, Boston; Saxon Monarch, Rotterdam and Bremen; Valduara, New York; Ontario, Boston; schr Rebecca Palmer, Davis, Portsmouth.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE DECLARED TO BE EFFICIENT

Messrs. Parmenter and Owen and Mrs. Ellor C. Ripley Before Twentieth Century Club Defend Popular Education

RESULTS COMPARED

"Are Our Public Schools Efficient?" was the subject discussed at the Twentieth Century Club luncheon today. Charles W. Parmenter, headmaster of the Mechanic Arts high school; Mrs. Ellor C. Ripley, assistant superintendent of schools, and Lincoln Owen, master of the Rice school, each gave 15-minute addresses. Each declared the schools are doing an effective and practical work.

Summarizing his remarks Mr. Parmenter said: The great difference of environment, native aptitude, industry and ambition of pupils make uniform standards of education impracticable. It is a great mistake to suppose that teachers do not recognize these differences and give much time freely to the needs of individuals. The claim that high schools are supported for the benefit of a small percentage of the children has no foundation in fact. About 23 per cent of all the youth of the United States receive some high school education.

In Boston, about 80 per cent of the graduates of the elementary schools enter the high school. The regular activities of a good school furnish efficient moral training. Much of the weakness of the schools is due to the doctrine that children should always be gently led to do agreeable things. The training that is most valuable is that which enables one to execute the tasks that are met every day promptly, patiently and cheerfully.

Taking up the subject from the interrogative standpoint which she carried all through, Mrs. Ripley replied that she was absolutely sure that the schools are successful and that it can be plainly demonstrated that they are doing more for the country and the individual than any other institution. When criticism of schools is analyzed, she said, it is found to be opinions merely as to what might give better results or be better in way. The school meets this by continual inspection and constant effort to take advantage of any practicable scheme which is presented.

The people connected with the schools, the principals, teachers, officers, are those who are able to offer and do offer cleaner criticism than any that comes from outside. Mrs. Ripley's line of argument was to make clear that critics of the schools had as yet shown nothing practicable that the schools have not tested or are not ready to test at the first opportunity. "With reference to the adaptation of the course of study to the needs and capacities of pupils, we are not successful as well as in methods," said Lincoln Owen. "We are approximating to a condition of efficiency. We are efficient in adapting our program to about three fourths of our pupils."

"At present there is the beginning of movement which aims to secure an improvement in the essential types of English work through the establishment of common standards and the setting of common tests. This movement gets its impetus largely from the belief of the school people that the present results in English are too meager, and yet the children of today write better stories and letters than children of that age did a generation ago, and further they spell better."

With reference to the insistent demand for thoroughness, he thought it important to observe that absolute thoroughness is not the most essential element in a successful life. Of course honesty, truthfulness, and fidelity are of fundamental importance, but the one acquired power that makes for effectiveness in every department of activity is good judgment. Much of the work, therefore, must be concerned in training children and young people to make wise decisions, to become good judges.

WIRELESS REPORTS

88 Marquette (Br), Antwerp for Boston and Philadelphia, was 324 miles east of Boston light at 5:30 p. m. Friday.
88 Winfredian (Br), Liverpool for Boston, was 640 miles east of Boston light this noon.

(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 490; Cape Race, N. F., 530; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 128; From Ambrose lightship, To Sable Island, 685; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 230.)

88 Cornishman (Br), Liverpool for Portland, was 535 miles east of Portland at 8 a. m. Friday.
88 France (Fr), Havre for New York, was 600 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 4:30 p. m. Friday.
88 Carmania (Br), Liverpool for New York, was 745 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 5:30 p. m. Friday; expects to arrive off lightship about 8 a. m. Sunday.
88 Kurak (Russ), Libau for New York, signaled Sable Island at 8 a. m. Friday; distance not given; expects to arrive Sunday about noon today.

88 Caroline (Fr), Havre for Halifax and New York, expects to arrive at Halifax about noon today.
88 Lackawanna (Br), Manchester for New York, was 450 miles east of Cape Race at 8 a. m. Friday.
88 Sardinian (Br), Glasgow and Liverpool for Philadelphia, was 905 miles from Philadelphia at 9:30 p. m. Thursday.

88 Rowanmore (Br), Liverpool for Baltimore, was 1074 miles from Baltimore at 9:30 p. m. Thursday.
88 Cestrian (Br), New Orleans for Liverpool, was 300 miles southwest of Cape Race at 5:30 a. m. Thursday.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Caledonia, for Glasgow, Jan. 3
Caledonia, for Bremen, Jan. 3
Caledonia, for London, Jan. 3
Caledonia, for Rotterdam, Jan. 3
Caledonia, for Hamburg, Jan. 3
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Leading Events in Athletics

CORNELL SHOWS NEW ACTIVITY IN FIELD OF SPORT

Candidates for Various Athletic Teams Display Greater Interest—Coach Sharpe Pleased With Basketball Squad Work

TRACK MEN ARE OUT

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University athletics have taken on new activity here following the holiday vacation, and from now until the last of June candidates trying for the various teams will be in training for the big contests which are to come. The basketball squad is the first to report, and their opening championship game takes place next Friday with Columbia as the opposing foe.

Coach A. H. Sharpe of the basketball team is well pleased with the showing the men made in the first practice game last month before the team suspended work for the vacation. He is especially pleased with the fine quality of second string men he has this year to keep the varsity hustling. In fact, one of the veterans has already given way to a newcomer, Leslie Brown has won a place at forward on the first team over Cross of last year's intercollegiate championship squad.

Coach Sharpe will not call out his baseball men until after the February examinations, in spite of the fact that the men can use a fine new baseball cage on Alumni field this winter. He believes it is not necessary to have too early training, as they might go stale.

Reller, the sprinter, who captured two points last year, and G. C. Halsted, Jr., who won a half point in the pole vault, are the only intercollegiate point-winning men left in the university of last year's team. It is believed, however, that Fritz, the football end this year, will do well in the vault. He was ineligible last spring, on probation at the time of the contests. Other men ineligible last spring will add strength to the team. Among these are a broad jumper and a hurdler. A better showing in the shot-put and hammer-throw is expected this year, captain Munn of the football team is one of the chief contenders in the weight events and is expected to make a good showing.

A number of last year's freshman team will add strength to the varsity, there being several good sprinters and some good men in the field events. Hoffmire and Speiden are looked upon as first-string men in the two-mile and should capture several points between them. In Potter, the team will have a man who should do well in the mile.

Coach C. E. Courtney is pleased by the fact that he has one of the best starts for the spring practice of the crews that he has ever had. The men had more fall work than ever before, and on Dec. 6, when they had their last water practice, he said the crews were the farthest advanced of any crews he had ever had.

The freshman squad is especially proficient. The veteran coach has five well-developed crews in working shape and they pull the oars like veterans.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Since Mr. Ouimet flashed like a meteor into the golfing firmament the most talked of man has been George Duncan, the brilliant professional of Hanger Hill. Therefore it cannot fail to be of interest to the public to have an opportunity of reading what he has to say about the game for women. Golf Illustrated has given us this opportunity which I am passing on to you:

That golf is being taken much more seriously by women than was the case a few years ago, is shown clearly by the ever-increasing number of women golfers and by the marked all-round improvement in their play. Some hints, then, from one who has made a special study of the game from the woman's point of view, as to how to avoid the chief faults which hinder the progress to the scratch mark of the ambitious player, may be welcome.

It would be useless to deny the fact that the average woman must always be at a disadvantage in the game of golf when compared with the average man. She must necessarily be inferior at golf, as at other outdoor sports, by reason of her slighter physique. This cannot be disputed, but I believe that the difference in the standard of the two sexes at the present time is wider than can be accounted for by this natural disadvantage.

Woman's limited success at the present time is undoubtedly largely due to the fact that she has not yet mastered the art of holding her clubs properly. This is the weakest spot in the women's game, even among first-class players who are on or near the scratch mark, and who have distinguished themselves in the various championship events. There is hardly a single player under criticism in this respect, though Miss Mabel Harrison, in my opinion, comes nearest to the desired goal. When women have conquered this weakness, men players of the same standard will find it as much as they can do to concede a third, instead of the half that is at present customary.

I have often been asked what is the

ENTRY LIST FOR C. A. C. ATHLETIC CONTEST GROWS

Present Indications Point to Successful Meet in South Armory—Plan Wall Scaling Event

A large number of entries have already been received for the annual Coast Artillery Corps athletic meet, which will be held in the South armory, Irvington street, Jan. 24, and from present indications this will be one of the best events of the kind this winter. Coming just as it does, before the Boston Athletic Association meet, it allows for the trying out of new material, and increases the interest in the C. A. C. meet, as it is of great assistance to the team coaches, giving them an opportunity to present their best teams at the B. A. A. meet. There is always a great effort made on the part of the athletes to win this C. A. C. competition, as the winners stand a better chance of being placed on teams entered in other indoor events of the year.

This year there seems to be a great deal of interest in the wall scaling event, and a number of teams are practicing to take part. Company G of the ninth regiment, who last season were the winners in the majority of events in the ninth regiment meet, will enter a relay team, and also have entries in the 75-yard dash, the 880-yard run and the one-mile run. Application has been made by the athletic committee to have a wall built for practice and if this is furnished in time this regiment will also enter a wall scaling team.

The Pfaff trophy, valued at \$2000 is the prize to be awarded for the 600 yard run. This additional event has caused a great deal of interest, and special designs are now being obtained for this cup, which will be one of the most attractive that has ever been competed for in any meet in Boston. The prize is to be donated by Big-Cen. Charles Pfaff and will be known as the Colonel Pfaff trophy, as he held that rank in the C. A. C. when he retired from active service, and is best known by the title of colonel. The trophy must be won three times to obtain permanent possession, but a gold medal will be presented each year to the winner of the event.

The armory this year is in splendid condition for the meet, as a new lighting system has been installed, and this, added with the whitening of the ceiling will make the big drill hall especially bright and attractive. Careful attention has been given to the selection of officials, so that there will be no delay in the running off of the events.

CHICAGO WANTS TWO ST. LOUIS MEN

CHICAGO—Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals has been in Chicago for several days, during which time he has had several conferences with President C. W. Murphy and Manager Johnny Evers of the Chicago Nationals. It is rumored here that Huggins was sent for, as Chicago wants both John Robinson, recently secured by St. Louis in a trade from Pittsburgh, and also Harry Sallee, both pitchers.

ideal age at which a girl should take up golf, and I think it should be when she is about 14. It is undoubtedly possible for quite small children to acquire a correct swing and to drive a surprising distance in proportion to their height and weight; but up to the age of 14 the game for them can hardly be regarded as more than amusement and good exercise in the open air.

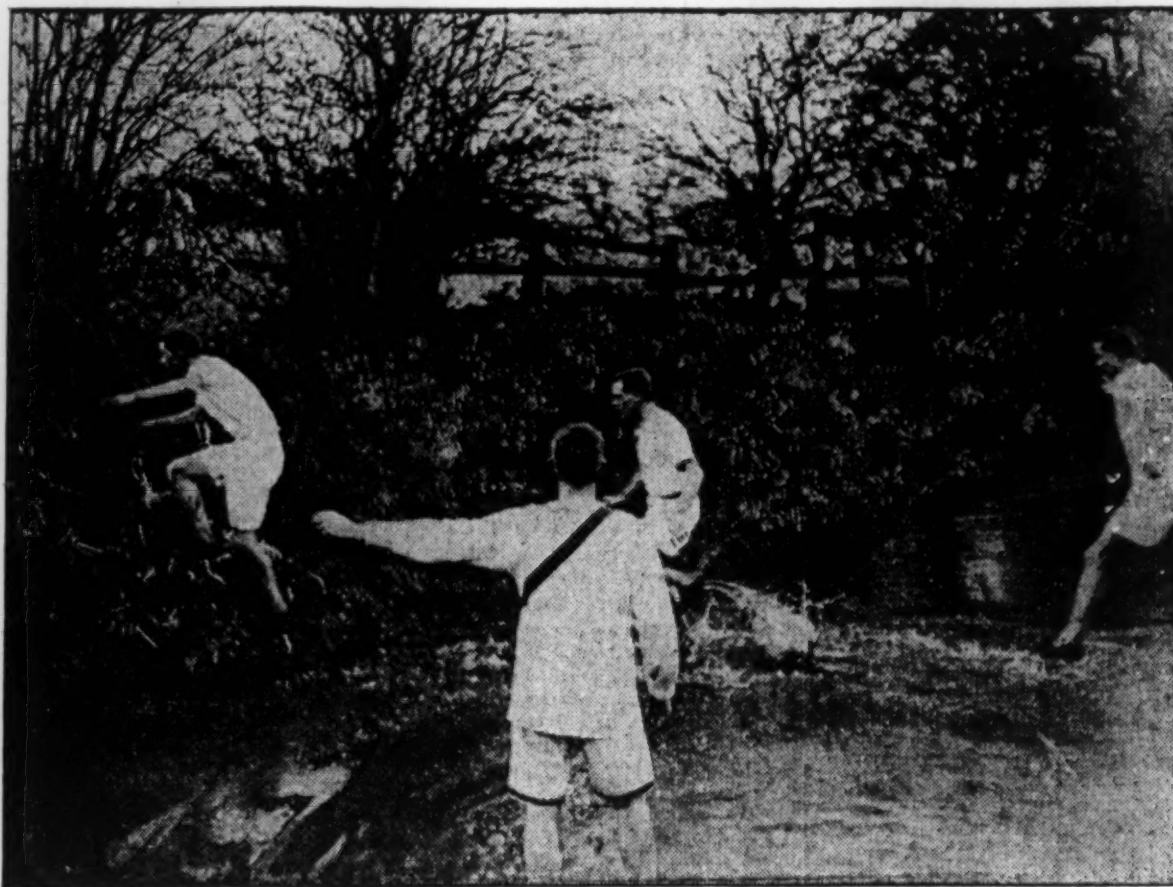
At that age, especially if other ball games like hockey, croquet, lacrosse, or lawn tennis have been played, a girl will have developed enough strength to execute the various shots, and to carry out the instructions of a professional teacher. Very rapid progress is often made by young girls with a natural turn for hand-and-eye games, and it is interesting to note that Miss Cecil Leitch made her first appearance at the open championship meeting, and reached the semi-final round, when it was held at St. Andrews in 1908. She was then only 17. Miss B. May was a year younger when she took Mrs. Cantley to the nineteenth hole in the semi-final round of the English championship at Prince's, in 1912. She had previously defeated Miss May Leitch in the second and Miss Stella Temple in the third round—two formidable opponents for a young girl.

ONLY 151 RUNS FOR SO. AFRICA

LONDON—Owing largely to the bowling of Hearne, who took five wickets for 49 runs, South Africa was dismissed for 151 in the first innings of their cricket match with England. With a lead of 87 runs, England continued the game and had scored 117 in the second innings for three wickets, when the stumps were drawn.

For South Africa the chief scorers were Gulch with 38 and Hands with 25, whilst for England Hobbs scored 41 and Mead 34 and not out.

ENGLISH COLLEGE RUNNERS PUT TO HARD TEST



(Copyrighted by Topical)
OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE INTER-VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY RACE OF 1913
Runners are seen negotiating Beverly Brook at Roehampton

NOTED ATHLETES MEET IN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW YORK—The first set of athletic games of the new year will take place at the Thirtieth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, tonight. Every notable athlete in the East who thinks he has a chance of winning one of the events which carry with them the title "junior champion of America," will be seen in action there.

The individuals who will probably attract the most attention will be C. E. Brickley, the wonderful football player, whose proficiency at kicking brought victory to Harvard University during the recent football season; Wallace Maxfield of Dartmouth College, who, experts claim, has the longest reach of any athlete in the world; and Harry T. Worthington, the wonderful schoolboy broad jumper, who won a place on the American Olympic team last year by jumping 23 ft. 7 1/2 ins., and thereby defeating Albert L. Guttersson, the present world's champion.

In considering the possibilities of the different men, James E. Sullivan, chairman of the championship committee, said he believes, judging from past performances, the following men would win places in their respective events: James Ravennell, St. Christopher Club, and R. W. McDonald, unattached, in the 60-yard dash; H. Heiland of the Xavier A. A. and T. Lennon of the N. Y. A. C. in the 220-yard dash; Hugh Hirschon of the Irish-American A. C. and Harry Oltmann, unattached, in the 600-yard run; Myles McElhugh of the Pastime A. C. and William Anderson, unattached, in the 1000-yard run; Ezra Wenz of Colby College and David Noble of the N. Y. A. C. in the two-mile run; Derrill Tremholm of Dartmouth College and W. F. Potter of the N. Y. A. C. in the 60-yard high hurdles; Harry T. Worthington, Dartmouth College, J. Kalista of the Mohawk A. C., and Harry Stogman of Philadelphia in the broad jump; A. Hodgson, N. Y. A. C. and C. C. Haskell, Irish-American A. C., in the standing high jump; Alex. Moffat, N. Y. A. C. and Frank C. Holbrook, St. Agnes A. C., in the running high jump; W. C. Maxwell, Dartmouth; C. L. Olmstead, Columbia, and C. E. Brickley, Harvard, in the shotput; R. Remer, Irish-American A. C. and William Plant, Long Island A. C., in the one-mile walk.

Large numbers of spectators watched the start and finish of the race which was judged by the Rev. C. T. Wood, Cambridge, and C. B. Gull, Oxford. Dr. J. A. Voelcker, Thomas Hare and Houdins, was starter and referee and J. E. Fowler-Dixon timekeeper.

CINCINNATI IS AFTER A FEDERAL CLUB FRANCHISE

CHICAGO—Whether or not Cincinnati will have a baseball team in the Federal league this summer is today a topic of much discussion among the followers of baseball. That the city desires representation in the new organization is the announcement made by President J. A. Gilmore of the league, Friday night. It was stated that the request for membership was accompanied by the offering of a certified check for \$50,000 as evidence of good faith on the part of those back of the project.

President Gilmore stated that there is a revolt in Cincinnati over the management and showing of the National league club, and that Cincinnati may become a member of the league at any time. "We believe the city where Tinker was formerly manager of the National league team would give him a royal reception," says President Gilmore. "We have also looked upon Cincinnati as a good place to establish a club, as the National league is the only organization represented there."

"Since J. B. Tinker and Mordecai Brown have cast their lot with the new organization I have received telegrams and letters from various cities asking to come into the league. Besides Cincinnati we have received an urgent appeal from Providence."

CINCINNATI SIGNS LEAR
CINCINNATI—Manager C. L. Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals has notified President A. G. Herrmann that he has signed King Lear, pitcher of the Princeton University baseball team last year. The Giants and other clubs were after Lear.

B. A. A. AND FAST PRINCETON TEAM MEET TONIGHT

With the Boston Athletic Association hockey team meeting the Princeton varsity seven in the Boston Arena this evening, followers of this sport in Greater Boston are looking for one of the best matches that will be seen here this year.

The Boston Athletic Association will put on its best team, and in Sortwell, Hicks, Clifford and Osgood the seven has a great set of forwards. This quartet ranks with the best, every man being a fast skater and a clever puck handler. There are very few teams capable of playing so clever a combination game as that put up by the wearers of the uniform. Along with its wonderful offense, the B. A. A. has a splendid defense.

H. A. H. Baker is the one man that the B. A. A. like every team that plays Princeton, is continually watching. Coach Varsity's men will also pay considerable attention to Captain Kuhn, as he is one of the best in the game. The Tigers' general support is better than it was a year ago. The lineup:

B. A. A. PRINCETON
Osgood, L. W. Kuhn
Hicks, E. Clifford
Sortwell, F. W. Baker
Huntington, C. P. Emmons
Foster, B. G. Peacock
Canterbury, G. Winants

CURLING WILL BE BIG ATTRACTION AT COUNTRY CLUB

Followers of curling are looking forward with interest to the matches which will be the chief attraction at the Country Club, Brookline, next week, and 32 players have already been assigned to the eight teams that will try for the skips contests on the Clyde Park rinks. The matches are scheduled to start each day at 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 in the afternoon.

Herbert Jaques, F. I. Amory, H. Stockton, H. A. Daniels, Thomas Russell, H. Clement, John Wythe and B. S. Blanchard were elected skips for the ensuing year at a recent election, and the pairings for the first round are as follows:

G. H. Winder, F. A. Turner, C. A. King, H. Jaques (skip), vs. A. S. Browne, M. G. Houghton, G. E. Cabot and John Wythe (skip).
C. C. Wheelwright, A. B. Deane, George H. Phelps, F. I. Amory (skip), vs. J. S. Howe, F. R. Allen, H. D. Chapin and H. Clement (skip).
C. C. Curtis, A. Hemenway, Chester Guild, H. Stockton (skip), vs. C. W. Young, F. F. Frazier, A. S. Porter Jr., H. A. Daniels (skip).
John Richardson, T. Deland, C. S. Francis, B. S. Blanchard (skip), vs. H. S. Hall, G. L. Gardner, M. B. L. Bradford, Thomas Russell (skip).

OTTAWA DEFEATS HARVARD 2 TO 0

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Baffled by a puzzling defense and arrayed against a superior squad of players, the Harvard hockey team was defeated by the fleet Ottawa seven by a score of 2 to 0 at the Arena Friday night. The team from Canada proved a complete surprise to the Cambridge contingent and throughout the contest kept the Crimson defense skating backward toward their own goal to turn aside the numerous shots of the Ottawa men. The lineup:

HARVARD
Curtis, Clark, L. W. Duford
Wasson, Adams, C. J. Braithwaite, Housley Phillips, Seltontall, F. R. Morrow, Madden Dever, Smart, Morgan, R. W.
Willetts, Cunningham, P. Denison
Claffin, Joly, C. P. Cleary
Wassburn, E. E. Dencher
Score—Ottawa 2, Harvard 0. Goals, second period—Behan, 14m.; Madden, 18m. 30s. Penalty—Behan, 1m. Referee—Malloy. Judge of play—Shea. Goal umpires—Cree and Higgins. Timers—Weir and Latimer.

WINTER LEAGUE CLUB PLANS TO INCREASE SIZE

The New York Giants must come pretty near getting the record for turning out managers in one season. No less than three of the 1913 team will manage clubs this year. They are Robinson, the new manager of the Brooklyn Nationals; Herzog, the new Cincinnati head, and McCormick, who will lead Chattanooga next summer.

Partial training rules have been voluntarily imposed by some of the crew men although the late rugby season has somewhat prevented this. Three eight-oared shells and several fours make it possible for a squad of about 35 men to work out at a time on the Redwood City estuary. No professional coach will be engaged, but this is not a serious drawback, as the crew coaching committee is made up of veteran crew men living near Stanford, most of whom were stars at one time or another, and as this system of coaching has met with success in the past, there is no doubt but that it will work out just as well this year.

From the freshman crew, the varsity will gain a number of men who should prove of value, chief among them being John Goodman, Rex Hamaker, J. C. Wood, W. A. Green, C. H. Orme and A. J. Oyster, while the varsity substitutes R. R. Blase and George Branner will be candidates. As to the freshman crew, nothing can as yet be said. Practically nothing can ever be said about this first year crew until a short time before the big intercollegiate regatta, when it is often the case that many men show surprising form, and bring themselves to a high point of standing during the last few days of training.

At the present time there is a committee at work considering just how the new club will be worked out. It is proposed to hire a building somewhere in the center of the city, and not only have clubrooms but a gymnasium, bowling alleys, etc. The committee which is formulating the plans is made up of J. W. Campbell, A. D. Cooper, Hugh Duffy, Fred Lake, J. S. Dooley and H. A. McGreen.

N. E. A. A. U. AGREE TO HOLD INDOOR TRACK CONTEST

That the New England A. A. U. will hold an indoor track and field championship meet this winter is today assured, following the holding of a meeting of the championship committee in Boston Friday evening. The meeting has been agreed upon by this committee and its decision will be acted upon by the executive committee Jan. 14.

It was decided to eliminate the mile and five-mile runs and substitute a two-mile run. Otherwise the events will be the same as were contested last year. It is also planned to introduce junior events, namely, 40-yard dash, 440-yard run and one-mile run, and to make a feature of relay events. These have not been decided upon as yet.

COLUMBIA MEETS YALE CHSS MEN

NEW YORK—Columbia and Yale meet in the faculty room of Columbia University this afternoon for the purpose of playing off the tie for the championship of the Intercollegiate Chess League. The first matches will be played this afternoon and the final round tomorrow morning at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club.

These two colleges finished the championship tournament last week tied for first place with 6 1/2 games won and 5 1/2 lost. Princeton and Harvard were the other teams playing in the tournament. The men who will compose the teams in the playoff follow:

Columbia—H. E. Leeds '17, D. E. Ehrlich '16, E. F. Korkus '17, J. M. Bird, G. S. (captain).
Yale—R. Beach '14 (captain), D. A. Quarles '16, H. D. Hooker, D. S. and G. C. Job '14.

BOWDEN TO HAVE JAMAICA LINKS
George L. Bowden, the young professional golfer and former intercollegiate champion, will soon leave Boston to take charge of a course that is being constructed on the island of Jamaica.

PICKUPS

G. M. Graham of Philadelphia is being considered for president of the Tri-State baseball league.

First Baseman Gainer of the Detroit Americans has stated that he will not play baseball again.

Pitcher Gregg of the Cleveland Americans is a detective in a Cleveland department store this winter.

Milwaukee won the American Association pennant last year, but Minneapolis scored the most runs, with a total of 818 to 764 for the champions.

If Max Carey of the Pittsburgh Nationals does not play with that team next summer, Manager Clarke will be hard pressed to get a championship outfield together.

Pitcher Crandall of the New York Nationals has announced that he will retire from baseball. Crandall was one of the best all-around men the Giants have had in some time.

Indianapolis of the American Association will meet no less than four major league teams in spring training. They are the Chicago Nationals, Cleveland Americans, St. Louis Nationals and Boston Americans.

Next week should settle the question of whether or not the Federal league is going to get many major league stars. The chances are very good that if the national commission grants most of the demands made by the Baseball Players Fraternity, the best men in the two leagues will be seen there again this year.

The New York Giants must come pretty near getting the record for turning out managers in one season. No less than three of the 1913 team will manage clubs this year. They are Robinson, the new manager of the Brooklyn Nationals; Herzog, the new Cincinnati head, and McCormick, who will lead Chattanooga next summer.

STANFORD CREW PROMISES TO BE STRONG IN 1914

Eight Oarsmen of Nine That Took Part in Triangular Regatta Last Spring Out for Places

Stanford University, Cal.—With eight of the nine oarsmen who took part in the triangular college regatta last spring candidates for their old places, the prospects of turning out a winning crew at Leland Stanford Jr. University this year are indeed very bright. Former Captain Duryea will be the only member of the crew that will not be out for his place this year, but E. Wolford, who rowed on the victorious freshman crew of 1912, and who went to Poughkeepsie with the varsity last spring, will be out, and is a strong candidate for Duryea's place. New rowing machines have been installed in the boat house on Lake Lagunita, and Stanford is better equipped with rowing apparatus than ever before.

Stanford's chief aim this season is to defeat the star Washington University crew, and to this end all effort will be made. In order to do this, it will be necessary to develop a strong eight, and one that will be a great improvement over last year's crew. Captain Clover, who has had two years' experience with regattas, will row number two, and will direct his men from that position. Clover is confident that the crew will be a strong one this season, and believes that with a lot of hard work it will be able to defeat Washington. The following list of last year's men will be candidates for the same positions this year: J. S. Jeffries, bow; F. E. Rehm, 3; G. E. Haggert, 4; Gustav Jacomini, 5; I. M. Hulman, 7; and F. O. Olmstead, stroke. Leroy Reinemann will probably be selected for coxswain.

BOWLING SCORES

SUBURBAN LEAGUE			
	1	2	Tot
Chelsea	582	568	547-1697
Cambridge	563	569	524-1628
Malden	515	524	496-1525
Boulevard	500	449	496-1415
Broadway	471	487	486-1444
Ball Square	448	476	492-1416
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THE HOME FORUM

College From College Head's Viewpoint

Three reasons why every boy who should go to college are set forth by Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford University, in writing in the *Journal of Education*. They are: First, because college brings him in contact with the great men who have influenced the world from Plato to Emerson, from Homer and Euripides to Schiller and Browning. The great men of all time will become his familiars and he will not be limited to his own narrow outlook. The boy must spend all his existence in his own company and "only the educated man is good company for himself."

Second, the college boy comes in contact with many of the best men of his own time, men who are always pointing the way upward.

Third, the college boy gets in his association with other boys a training that cannot be overestimated. They mold each other's character and shape each other's work. In short, the college intensifies the individuality of the man. It takes his best abilities and raises them to higher and higher power.

James Dwight Dana

To most people who have dabbled a little in geology at school or elsewhere and learned to name the homalotous (kay-l) if not to identify it the name of James Dwight Dana is familiar. His centenary was celebrated in the month of December by a series of lectures at

Yale. Dana was a Yale graduate in 1833 and for 60 years did active and excellent work as student and teacher of American geology. A Dana memorial volume entitled "Problems in American Geology" is to be published. He was contributor and editor of the *American Journal of Science*, and professor of natural history and of geology and mineralogy at Yale. He traveled with the old United States exploring expedition in the fifties. His "Manual of Geology," first published in 1863, appeared in a fourth edition in 1905. This is his most important work.

Decrees of the Puritans

Some of the decrees of the Puritans as recorded in the books of the General Court were collected for Peterson's magazine in 1853. We find Edmund Bridges called to account before the Court for having "neglected to shoe Mr. Symonds horse when he was to come to court."

Richard Cluffe, for saying, "Shall I pay 12d. for the fragments which the grand jury roages have left?" was bound to his good behavior "& find three pounds, six shillings and eight pence." The laws of the time forbade innkeepers to charge more than 12 pence for a

meal; so of course they never charged less. Cluffe had apparently come to dinner after the grand jury and objected to the landlord's charge for the broken pieces. If he had expressed himself more circumspcctly or merely to his landlord he might have been let off easily, for the Puritans did not object to resistance to imposition; but they could not allow the grand jury to be called "roages."

The court records here show how certain offenses were punished by forcing the offender to stand in public, perhaps in the stocks, with a great sheet of paper on his breast on which was

printed an initial that indicated what his wrong doing had been. Sometimes it was printed in full, as "A Wanton Gopeller," for disrespect to the church.

Another man convicted of having taken corn from the Indians was compelled to return twice the amount stolen and thenceforward to be no longer called Mr. Josias Plastow, but merely Josias. John Stone and his wife are admonished to make "bigger bread and to take heed of offending by making too little bread hereafter." "Thomas Makepeace, because of his noxious disposition was informed we were weary of him unless he reformed."

Making Newspaper Useful

The proprietor of the local paper at Eberswalde, a small Prussian town not far from Berlin, the *Daily Chronicle* (London) says, does his best to make that organ useful as well as instructive. Two days a week he has the General Anzeiger printed on only one side of the paper, so that it can be used for wrapping up provisions without any touch of printers' ink. On these days the paper is twice as large as on ordinary days, so that the public lose nothing in the way of reading matter.

Bookcase Browning Made Is of Odds and Ends

A bookcase, a well constructed and substantial piece of furniture, made by Robert Browning, has come into the market, and a scheme has been set on foot to purchase it for the British nation. Mrs. Browning's letter to Miss Mitford, dated July 4, 1848, is of uncommon interest at the moment, as it provides us with a glimpse of the Brownings' home surroundings in which the bookcase played, no doubt, quite a prominent part. Mrs. Browning says: "When Robert and I are ambitious we talk of buying a whole edition of Balaac to put in our bookcase."

The interest, the *Times* (London) says, that belongs to the bookcase goes beyond the casual references by the Brownings. As is well known, it was Browning's hobby to spend time and money on esthetic joinery, using as his material odds and ends of carving which he picked up here and there in Italy—indeed, Mrs. Browning somewhere complains that he indulged his fancy as a craftsman to the neglect of his "serious" work. The bookcase in question was such a piece of work. In putting it together Browning used at least three different pieces of dark carved oak of varying date, the earliest fifteenth century and the latest early seventeenth century. It is a substantial piece of furniture standing something over 11 feet high, 7 feet broad and 1 foot 6 inches deep, with wire lattice work instead of glazing. Three roomy drawers were contrived in it, which Browning is said to have used for storing his manuscripts. It was in the great, elaborately carved drawer, which forms the base or pedestal of the bookcase, that the manuscript of "The Ring and the Book" reposed. The price asked for the bookcase is £250, to be subscribed within three months.

"WHAT LACK I YET?" A QUERY AND ITS ANSWER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE insistent inquiry, "What lack I yet?" reiterated in the human consciousness through the centuries, speaks eloquently of Spiritward yearning which material wealth and mere formal religion have ever failed to satisfy. As in the case of the rich young man who first voiced the query to Jesus, so it is today. Those who have felt the pangs of common mortal griefs are not uncertain as to their desire for something—vague though that something may be—vastly different from what so-called material living has yielded them. Others, satisfied perhaps, with what the world calls good and desirable are yet constrained in time to ask, "What of life itself? What of permanent satisfaction? What lack I yet?" The human consciousness

years for its source, and can find its rest no other-where. The profound healing truth contained in Jesus' answer to this question has remained strangely misunderstood by the world at large, as it was by the lovable young man to whom the Master spoke. "Go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, . . . and come and follow me," were his words. Material sense is ever ready to argue the undesirability of becoming pauperized for the sake of the truth. But nothing could be farther from the true meaning of the words in question. Mortals are not bidden to throw away anything which is really good, but to "sell that thou hast," and to ask a price for that which could leave no possible void, a price such as the Master himself asked—a realizing sense and demonstrable knowledge of the very substance of eternal life and of real things.

But if one is willing to part with the old material sense of life and things, how may one be certain that he shall gain and retain the sweet and holy sense of being satisfied with deep and lasting abundance of good, of all that home, happiness, friends, plenty, signify? Let one but begin sincerely to seek spiritual truth and he soon finds that the marvelous price he may confidently ask in exchange for the old material ways and means has already been paid to him by

divine Love from whom man receives lasting harmony and every good thing. Infinite, divine Love, knows no lack. Perfect completeness is the measure of all of God's ideas. As the human consciousness approaches spiritual Love, the sense of something always lacking diminishes. Through the lens of divine Love the real, spiritual universe is discerned, and the unreality of what seemed to be matter substance is exposed. Whatever seems to be lacking to complete our harmony, whether health, friends, means, success, must be sought at the source, divine Mind. Then one finds that these treasures are permanently possessed by spiritual man in all their satisfying purity. If we fail to bring our work or some business enterprise to its consummation, let us seek to find wherein our thoughts lack the divine concept in which man's activities appear as reflections of divine wisdom. We should be less concerned with material ways and means and more watchful that our thoughts are conforming to God's ways. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 4): "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this."

Are not mortals rapidly learning that it is their thought of things, not things

themselves, which registers their happiness or misery? A gray day may mean depression to a sorrowful thinker, whilst another who is blessed with inward peace and joy may be unaware that birds are not singing, or the sun not shining. The sweet flowing harmony of bird-notes and the shine of fair weather are in his own thought and make him quite independent of gray skies. Did not Jesus point to this spiritual independence of material circumstance when he taught that the kingdom of God is "within," and was not Paul pointing the way to this kingdom when he bade men let the Mind that was also in Christ Jesus abide in them, and did not John perceive the light and glory of spiritual consciousness when he declared that neither the sun nor moon was needed to illumine thought which dwells in spiritual light? A clearer perception of this truth would have enabled the rich young man joyfully to have exchanged his material sense of substance for the true realization of treasure that could never be limited or lost. Until he had exchanged his materialistic concept of life and substance for the understanding that "all is Spirit and spiritual" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 331) he lacked the great fundamental truth of being which the Master came to impress upon the world.

The redemptive power of spiritual thought is the most practical activity in the whole world. No mortal need imagine that his depressing sense of incompleteness, imperfection, is beyond the power of divine Love to redeem. Men need only learn how to exchange the wrong concept of things for the right understanding of the truth about real things, then God takes care of the results. Mortals have been hampered by the belief that the evil thoughts of sin, disease, fear, limitation, which beset them are their own thoughts and are distressingly real. But Christian Science shows that evil thoughts have no possible source since there is no evil mind from which they could emanate, and the infinite, divine Mind sends forth only good thoughts to man and through man. Mrs. Eddy's wonderful work for the world was to make plain to mortals how to do what they have long vaguely sensed that they should do. In her sermon, "Christian Healing" (p. 14), she says: "Metaphysical or divine Science reveals the Principle and method of perfection—how to attain a mind in harmony with God, in sympathy with all that is right and opposed to all that is wrong, and a body governed by this mind."

When from our unsatisfied longing the query arises, "What lack I yet?" let us be very sure that it is some more God-like quality of thought that needs must be cultivated; a more thorough exchange

of material concepts for "spiritual" thought; more faith and trust in the everpresence of spiritual good; a clearer reflection of divine Love wherewith to subdue the false testimony of the corporeal senses and to behold at hand, the endless supply of good which God forever expresses to all His children.

"I Can Strive for Justice"

I am unjust but I can strive for justice, My life's unkind, but I can vote for kindness, I, the unloving, say life should be lovely, I, that am blind, cry out against my blindness.

Come, let us vote against our human nature, Crying to God in all the polling places To heal our . . . sinfulness And make us sages with transfigured faces.

—Nicholas Vachel Lindsay.

COTTAGE IN HESWALL, ENGLAND



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THE village of Heswall, like Birkenhead, is situated in Cheshire on the spur of land between the mouths of the rivers Dee and Mersey. Overlooking the estuary of the Dee, it faces the county of Flintshire and is some five and a half miles from Birkenhead and twelve and a half from Chester. In the village is a quaint one-roomed cottage which reminds one of the good woman's "shoe" or of the cottage built for Wendy in "Peter Pan" with its single door and window, and solitary chimney and roof, not of "mosaic green" but half of that and half of corrugated iron. One of the oldest and surely one of the smallest cottages in the village, this cottage on the Beacons was once a barn but was converted into a living room some little time back.

Rome Described by Japanese Artist

The color books of Yoshio Markino have made their way into most of the big cities of the world. The beautiful illustrations, delicate and individual, yet broad and incisive, which accompany his vivid and picturesque descriptions, have served to make his work well known and much appreciated wherever it is found. Speaking of the city of the Seven Hills he says: "Rome is the most beautiful web that the hands of man have ever woven. On the loom of the Seven Hills a bright and changeable tapestry has hung from the day when the descendants of Romulus first thrust their shuttle from the city on the Palatine to the crest of the Capitol. The Romanum grew in the hollow between, and from the Palatine kings, consuls, and emperors helped to spread the web over the encircling hills. Thus Rome grew. Today its frayed edges extend far into Trastevere and over the Campagna, but every century has seen some new design woven on the loom of the Septimontium."

CAPS AND BROOCHES IN CRANFORD

THE expenditure on dress in Cranford was principally on caps. Mrs. Gaskell in her delightful "Cranford" tells how Miss Pole, in addition to her delicacies of feeling, possessed a very smart cap which she was anxious to show to an admiring world. Therefore she lectured Miss Matty so long on her duty that she absolutely ended in making her think it was her duty to buy a new cap to go to Mrs. Jamison's party.

"If the heads were buried in smart caps," Mrs. Gaskell says, "the ladies were like ostriches, and cared not what became of their bodies. Old gowns, white and venerable collars, any number of brooches, up and down and every where (some with dogs' eyes painted in them; some that were like small picture frames with . . . weeping-willows neatly executed in hair inside; some, again, with miniatures of ladies and gentlemen sweetly smiling out of a nest of stiff muslin), old brooches for a permanent ornament, and new caps to suit the fashion of the day—the ladies of Cranford always dressed with chastity

elegance and propriety, as Miss Barker once prettily expressed it.

"And with three new caps, and a greater array of brooches than had ever been seen together at one time since Cranford was a town, did Mrs. Forrester, and Miss Matty, and Miss Pole appear on that memorable Tuesday evening. . . . counted seven brooches myself on Miss Pole's dress. Two were fixed negligently in her cap (one was a butterfly made of Scotch pebbles, which a vivid imagination might believe to be the real insect); one fastened her net neckerchief, one her collar, one ornamented the front of her gown, midway between her throat and waist, and another adorned the point of her stomacher. Where the seventh was I have forgotten, but it was somewhere about her, I am sure."

Worries Unnecessary

Most of the worries of the year just gone were unnecessary, says the Bellman, why worry about the worries to come?

BEGINNING OF AMERICAN THEATERS

IN A chatty volume of reminiscence of the American stage, Mary Caroline Crawford has brought together material that has pleasant color for the history lover. We find for example that a celebrated actor who was in Baltimore during Madison's presidency at first refused to play when he heard that the President of the United States was coming to the theater. What! He, who had played before the King of England, play for the Yankee President? Another actor, coming here in 1822, turns the tables in an amusing way for modern readers familiar with American jokes about English humor. He says that he was quite astonished to find the American people intelligent enough to get the points of all his jokes! Indeed, he finds that they laughed as if they had never before had a chance to do so. He further remarked that he should judge the French language better understood in America than in England.

The book says that the first real theatrical performance in the United States was held in Williamsburg, Va., in 1718. Another writer also places the first performance in Williamsburg, but says that it was in 1752. This was an English company headed by a brother of William Hallam, successor to Garrick. The first theater in Baltimore was built in 1761. New York did not really take to theater-going until about 1790. It is said that a play was acted in Boston in 1850, but not until after the revolution did Puritan New England smile on the motley of the stage.

Junius Brutus Booth was a son of an English lawyer who had attempted to serve in the revolutionary war on the colonial side and who had a portrait of

George Washington in his drawing room to which all must pay their respects. Junius Brutus Booth, father of Edwin Booth, had a farm near Baltimore and was so devoted to the culture of his acres that when he was once due to play in Baltimore in the afternoon he refused to budge one step till he had made a satisfactory disposition of some vegetables he had been harvesting. John Howard Payne is spoken of in this book as having been a player of extraordinary ability.

Keeping House by Program

System in housework is more and more proclaimed the solution of the housekeeper's difficulties. The maids like it, when they get used to it, and so does every member of the family. All know exactly what is going to happen then. Part of the system is to keep Sunday always a free day. The food so far as possible is prepared the day before. By the old hit or miss method Sunday was often the hardest day for the housekeeper. She must allow her helpers freedom for church and quiet hours, yet extra meals for guests were always in order. To do certain tasks regularly means that the house is always orderly, and no task becomes too heavy. To keep a well-kept house in order is far easier than to renovate a neglected one by spasmodic cleaning up.

Joy Result of Law

Joy does not happen. It is the inevitable result of certain lines followed and laws obeyed, and so a matter of character.—Malthie D. Babcock.

HORACE GREELEY ON IRRIGATION OF FARMS

WHEN Horace Greeley, the famous American journalist, put out a book entitled, "What I Know About Farming," it was received with a good deal of satirical amusement by people who thought they knew a great deal more about farming than the editor of the New York Tribune—afterward a candidate for the presidency—could possibly know. Yet Horace Greeley was brought

up on a New Hampshire farm and his book in many passages shows that if he had given his attention to the farm he might have worked out as great a success there as he did in journalism.

The following passages dealing with irrigation are prophetic of what was to come in the United States and yet after all they are no more than plain common sense, that wise discernment of how things human have always developed, which belongs to the thoughtful man who knows history. He wrote: "As to irrigation I doubt that there is a farm in the United States where something might not profitably be done forthwith to secure advantage from the artificial retention and application of water. Wherever a brook or runnel crosses or skirts a farm, the question, 'Can the water here running uselessly by be retained and in due season equally diffused over some portion of this land?' at once presents itself. One who has never looked with this view will be astonished at the facility with which some acres of nearly every farm may be irrigated. Often a dam that need not cost \$20 will suffice to hold back 10,000 barrels of water . . . so providing for the application of two or three inches of water to several acres of tillage or grass just when the exigencies of crop and season most urgently require such irrigation."

"On the vast, bleak, treeless plains of the wild West even, arid wells will be sunk for this purpose. . . . Immigration will yet dot the great

Sahara with oases of verdure and plenty, but it will, long ere that, have covered the valleys of our great basin, and those which skirt the affluents of the savage and desolate Colorado, with a beauty and thrift surpassing the dreams of poets. And yet its easiest and readiest triumphs are to be won right here—in the valleys of the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Susquehanna and the Potomac."

Picture Puzzle



What coin?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Violet.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 3, 1914

The Business Situation Reviewed

WITHOUT attempting to minimize the various influences with which the business interests of the world have yet to deal there is no question that most of the disturbing factors which have caused so much unsettlement lately are now to be written in the past tense. These include the Balkan war, election of a Democratic President of the United States with accompanying economic changes, worldwide money stringency, labor troubles, shortage of the corn crop, floods, congressional investigation and prosecution of the trusts, Mexican revolution, currency legislation, dissolution of the Southern and Union Pacific railroads, the financial troubles of the St. Louis & San Francisco and New Haven systems, passage of the new tariff law. Some of these influences are yet at work. Business has receded and may remain quiet for some time on account of them, but the business world enters upon the new year with more hope of good times than it did for the year 1913 just ended. And last year was a banner one in many respects, notwithstanding the varied handicaps of which some have been enumerated above.

There is still some uncertainty as to the operations of the new tariff law, but United States business men, true to their reputation for ingenuity and enterprise, are readjusting their affairs to meet the new conditions. There is yet no indication that competition with foreign goods will be serious, for thus far under the new tariff there has been no noticeable inrush of merchandise from abroad. On the other hand, United States manufacturers are developing markets for their wares in other lands that will be of untold benefit in the future. Exports in the last few years have had a wonderful growth. The exports for the year just ended will break all previous records and the probabilities are that the excess of exports over imports will be in the neighborhood of \$700,000,000, by far the largest excess ever reported for a twelve months' period.

Conditions in Europe are improving. There is indication of easier money at the leading centers of the world. Confidence is slowly returning. Business is not yet showing the result of this, but as there has been no overproduction or inflation, the probabilities are that industrially and commercially the tide already has turned, and soon a slow, steady improvement will be noticeable. There has been a great shrinkage in values. There may be more. But there is a strong consuming demand for everything that is made or grown, and as the entire world has been living on a hand-to-mouth basis for a protracted period, business itself is not likely to recede much farther. The agricultural outlook is most promising. The mild temperatures prevailing so late in the season have permitted much plowing and the prospects are for a large acreage, particularly in wheat. Soil conditions are excellent. With good crops, easier money, and less political turmoil, the year 1914 offers much that is promising for good business and general prosperity.

ABOUT one third of the human family, it is said, looks to rice as a food staple. The other two thirds regard it, pretty generally, as a delicacy. Its consumption depends a great deal upon the prevalent sentiment in the various consuming countries as to economy in living cost.

Trends in New World Architecture

A CRITIC errs, we feel sure, be he a native or an alien, who minimizes the achievements of the architects of the United States during the past twenty-five years. Country homes, city business blocks, and city, state and federal public buildings prove the contrary. That anything like a distinctively national type of structure has been evolved, save on the Pacific coast, is not claimed, always excepting of course the urban business palace, with its steel skeleton and its sky-piercing tower. Greek, Gothic, Romanesque, Georgian, Spanish "mission," French and Italian renaissance models have all been followed and adapted with more or less success. Now one school has been dominant, and now another; but never at any time has an adapted type won anything like that universal acceptance justifying its being named national. The consequence is that a student has ample opportunity to study many types of design and construction all well done and all within the borders of a given urban center or suburban vicinage.

If there is no common consent of opinion in the profession as to model to be followed there is, we find pleasure in recording, increasing recognition of the possibilities of an alliance that includes architects, city planners and public officials. Consequently we believe it is safe to predict an era of design and construction in which the whims, crotchets and self-interests of builders and owners will count for less, and the reason and taste and civic ambition of artists and expert community advisers count for more and more as time goes on.

Officialdom, it should be said with gratulation, is much less Philistine than it used to be. Men of the rank of Burnham, McKim, Carrere and Post have forced from society's representatives a respect that will accrue to the profit of architects of the future. The architect, as a community creator and inspirer as well as a professional servant of clients, has come to his own at last; and this deserved, if tardy, recognition will no doubt spur him to larger social service. Coincident with this ampler recognition by organized society there has come employment of architects by some of the largest of the railway companies in designing terminals that combine beauty with utility. The triumphs won in New York city, where this partnership has been tested most conclusively, have been of a kind to educate the world.

The favorable trends of the profession are not all urban in their field of operation. No one can tour rural hinterlands today without noting rise of standards there, especially where urban wealth is busy setting up countryside homes.

THE United States currency law, like the tariff law, will have to work its way out before its workings are seen to be satisfactory or otherwise.

IN MANY respects the lot of the Armenian is no more unenviable when the Balkan states are at war than when peace is said to reign in the peninsula. Although war is no longer being actively waged, dastardly deeds are being committed against the Armenians with a frequency which makes it imperative to draw the attention of the public to them. At the commencement of the recent war a ruler of one of the Balkan states declared to his troops, by way of urging them on to victory, that it would be a war of the Cross against the crescent. The spirit thus imbued in these men was well illustrated by the numerous atrocities committed as the war progressed. With the cessation of hostilities, however, the fanaticism of the Muhammadan has evidently not been quenched. The Armenians are the representatives of the oldest Christian nation, and they continue to suffer at the hands of their Muhammadan neighbors in a manner which should no longer be tolerated by the great powers, who are in a position to take steps which would immediately prevent the recurrence of such barbarities. Carefully verified reports have been received recently from the most reliable sources giving details of horrors too bad to describe in print, which include theft, pillage, torture and worse, committed by Muhammadans on the Christians in Armenia, whom they consider their legitimate prey.

That such deeds are committed is bad enough, but that respectable newspapers should refuse to draw public attention to so serious a condition of affairs is still worse. Reasons for this reluctance to do justice where justice is sorely needed may be attributed to political considerations, or the excuse may perhaps be put forward that in revealing in too lurid a light the actual facts of the case, diplomatic relations between one country and another may be disturbed. The hiding of misdeeds or the cloaking of atrocities such as are being perpetrated in Armenia does not pay, and the truth of the saying that "honesty is the best policy" will, we think, be proved by that country which insists most firmly on exposing, and where possible insisting on the rectification of, the wrongs committed on a defenseless people. A definite step in the direction of improving the lot of the Armenian may be taken in insisting upon the inauguration of those reforms about which so much has already been heard but so little done.

Women Turning From Fiction to Fact

SINCE partial suffrage for women was won from Illinois legislators, Chicago's public library reports a marked increase of use by women readers of books dealing with civics. The novel is being supplanted by the monograph. All this is good news, entirely apart from any bearing it has on the suffrage question. The same sound preferences in choice of literature have long been discernible among immigrants and their children using the library as an educational medium in their effort to attain Americanism. A similar liking for the more solid sort of intellectual food shown by women newly enfranchised doubtless will do them good, and also the state of which they are now citizens.

At a time when it is being said, "Let all women vote, even if they vote wrong," it is encouraging to note that ways and means of learning civic duties and political facts are being seized upon by women. Theoretically considered, education might well precede bestowal of power; but the course of events is otherwise. Hence all the more imperative is training in civics following woman's gain of the franchise. She naturally will use the public library as a storehouse of data. She also will insist later on the schools giving to daughters political training that was denied their mothers. Cooperating as factors in the process of woman's enlightenment, library and school can do much. The woman voter endowed with long-coveted power has conscientious scruples against using that power blindly. She wants light on a way that too many men are content to keep unilluminated.

JAPAN, it seems, is publishing a greater number of books annually than Germany, "the most bookish of European nations." But Japan is new, while Germany is an old hand in this business.

THE latest ruling on the obligations of married couples living together, with respect to the income tax law, resolves itself into this, that the exemption of both, not of each, is \$4000. This seemed to many to be clear from the beginning, but it is evident that many others were unsatisfied as to the point and sought more definite information. Under this construction and ruling the married man, if living with his wife, enjoys an exemption of \$1000 more than the single man. The same is true of the married woman, if living with her husband, as compared with the single woman. If there are two separate incomes in the family—one belonging to the husband, the other to the wife—both may be added together and if jointly they do not exceed \$4000 then no income tax is paid; if jointly they do exceed \$4000 then an income tax is paid upon the excess.

The specific regulation, however, contains one word which still leaves a doubt as to exactly what is meant. This is the little word "net." It may be worth while for the reader to ponder the ruling with relation to the \$4000 exemption: "Husband and wife living together are entitled to an exemption of \$4000 only from the aggregate net income of both." How are they, and how are single people, going to determine what is a net income? Is it all the money one receives, which would seem to be gross, or is it all one is able to retain after his numerous fixed expenses are deducted? The law, it is true, sets out a long list of exemptions, but these do not appear to be taken into consideration when returns are demanded or made, commonly speaking.

What is meant, seemingly, is that \$3000 is allowed in one case and \$4000 in the other case to cover the general expenditures of the person or persons concerned, and that everything in excess of either of these amounts, in the respective cases, is subject to tax. But this, it appears to us, would be after deducting from the gross and not the net income. Either there are allowances not now generally understood in making up the total joint income of a married couple, or the regulation should not read "aggregate net income of both," but rather "aggregate income," or "aggregate gross income" of both. Apparently there is opportunity here for another ruling.

Powers Should Stop Armenia's Wrongs

Opening the Lakes to Ocean Traffic

IT APPEARS to be generally conceded now among informed people that connecting the Great lakes system of North America with the Atlantic ocean for the accommodation of seagoing vessels of the deepest draft is a problem of international politics rather than one of engineering. Aside from the fact that Great Britain holds the gateway of the basin of the St. Lawrence, there are certain treaty stipulations between the United States and that nation which must be changed or greatly modified before the Great lakes can be made accessible to ocean-going vessels. Recent achievements in waterway construction have served to remove all doubt as to the feasibility of opening a deep-water passage between Lake Ontario and the sea through the St. Lawrence. Moreover, it appears to be conceded also that in addition to the advantage to be derived by the two English-speaking nations of North America from ocean connection with a great area of their interior territory, Canada would derive a large and a permanent revenue from consequent development of water power along the St. Lawrence rapids.

Senator Townsend of Michigan has long been an earnest worker in behalf of this great project. He has been compelled to contend with tremendous difficulties, not the least of which has been diplomatic apathy and indifference.

It has been the contention in some important quarters that the obstacles were too many and too difficult to be overcome. Little by little, nevertheless, these obstacles have been presenting themselves in a less serious light. This is a canal and waterway building age, and many imagined impossibilities have been overcome within a generation, some of the greatest of them within a decade. Little or nothing in the shape of effective argument is left to those who oppose the undertaking on engineering grounds.

More fortunate still, there exists today an international joint commission created by the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of considering and passing upon just such questions as that raised here. This commission might, in a sense, be called an international conference board. Reduced to simple terms, its duty is to give thought to, and to take action upon, questions arising along the international border with a view to the welfare of both nations. Procedure before it escapes the tedium of much diplomatic red tape. A resolution offered by Senator Townsend and adopted some months ago asked that the President of the United States enter into negotiations with Great Britain looking to an international agreement on this subject. It now appears that the state department at Washington will at once refer the matter, through the United States representatives on that body, to the international joint commission.

It is of course impossible to anticipate the decision, but it is within reason to assume that the commission will take a broad view of the proposal and refuse to be influenced by fears or prejudices that existed a century ago, and for the existence of which there is neither reason nor justification today. From this standpoint it may be furthermore assumed that public sentiment in Great Britain, in Canada and in the United States will be found supporting every move the commission may make toward breaking down all useless barriers in the way of closer commercial and social intercourse between the neighboring countries, even to the extent of destroying those, physical and political, which now hinder free commerce between the outer oceans and the inland seas.

WILLIAM B. SNOW of the Boston English high school, through the medium of a bulletin issued by the United States bureau of education, makes an interesting and important contribution to the current discussion of language study in the United States. It has the additional value of being pertinent to a phase of this discussion that has concern alike for teachers and learners of other tongues than English. The time, trouble and difficulty supposed to be involved in the acquirement of other than the native language unquestionably acts as a serious deterrent in many cases; if it be possible to reduce any or all of these to a negligible point, the hoped-for day when North Americans in general shall be able to converse with the people of other lands in the languages of those peoples will be brought very much nearer.

According to this authority the immediate need in the United States is for a larger and better equipped teaching corps. That this need may be met, he recommends that colleges give greater attention than they do now to the preparation of teachers of modern languages, and that communities grant leave of absence with half pay to instructors who go abroad for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the languages they undertake to teach. Whether knowledge of a new language is to be imparted to the student through the process of translation or conversation, teaching of the highest character, he maintains, is essential. But he touches, as one having the benefit of experience, on the difficulty attending the latter method, holding that translation is likely to become the mechanical substitution of the words of one language for the words of another, "with little or no thought in the process, while translation ought to mean the study of a passage until its thought is fully apprehended, and then an effort to put that exact thought into the other language, with all the force and beauty that one's command of the second language makes possible."

Herein is demonstrated the value of language acquired, in part at least, from native sources. Only rarely, if ever, is the full meaning of a new language learned from books. It takes on the bookish rather than the colloquial quality. It is stilted and stiff rather than flexible and easy. It misses the idioms. Next to obtaining a knowledge of another language than one's own on its native soil, or directly from those whose native tongue it is, advantage lies with those who are taught by persons who have acquired it directly. For this reason among several others—the ability to think in another language being one of them—it is to be hoped that United States school boards and committees may be induced to act favorably upon the recommendation that modern language teachers be encouraged to pursue their studies to a reasonable extent abroad. This would, we believe, mean a long step toward creating as well as satisfying a national American desire to break away from the single language limitation.

STORIES of the existence of a lemon trust have been revived again. They have become periodical and threaten to become unseasonable.

Language Study in the United States

Ruling on Joint Incomes